The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 712.

THE WAR.

McMahon's Defeat Confirmed.

He Retreats Across the Meuse.

His Losses Reach 10,000 Prisoners and Large Stores.

The Prince Royal Making His Victory Complete.

Terrific Bombardment of Strasbourg.

Women and Children Forced to Stay Within the Walls.

Bazaine Hopelessly Hemmed in Metz.

Exciting Debate in the Corps Legislatif

The Prussian Mode of Warfare Warmly Denounced.

Alternate Successes of the French and Prussians.

The Soil of Belgium About to be Invaded.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

French Army Badly Beaten.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch dated Florenceville, Belgium, Thursday afternoon, says the French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan road. The Prussians have entered Coriguan. There was furious fighting all day Wednesday between Armiguy and Douzey.

McMahon Disobeys Orders.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It is said that McMahon disobeyed the orders of authority to detach thirty thousand troops with which to protect the Prince Imperial. The Empress remains in Paris as also does the Diplomatic Corps.

The Siege of Strasbourg

continues. Great slaughter has been occasioned by the vigorous bombardment. The garrison made a sortie on Tuesday evening and drove the Germans several miles. Passenger trains between London and Paris are still running by the way of Dover and New Havre.

Capture of German Vessels.

The French frigate off Plymouth, after capturing the Julius, was seen on Wednesday at dusk in pursuit of a large German ship, which was making every effort to escape.

The Paris Figaro Canard,

about the sailing of German privateers from America, has excited the wrath of the people against the editors.

More Troops Entering France.

LONDON, September 1.—A large body of Mobiles are reported as having passed over the Rhine near Bellingen, some twenty miles below Basle, cut the telegraph wires and then retired. Precautions have been taken to guard against such enterprises hereafter. It is reported that three army corps have entered France from Baden.

Rumors of McMahon Crossing the Meuse.

LONDON, Sept. 1—3 P. M.—There is an unverified rumor that McMahon is crossing the Meuse at Stenay, and pushing for Montmedy. He has 600 guns. A collision between him and Prince Frederick Charles is expected.

The Garde Mobile, on a new requisition for 100,000, are hurrying to the defense of Paris.

The Public admits the spuriousness of the telegrams which were received lately, signed Marshal Bazaine.

The Emperor's Sword to be Demanded.

Should the French Emperor cross the Belgian frontier, the guards of the latter country have been ordered to demand his sword. Other severe orders have been issued for the purpose of guaranteeing protection of Belgian neutrality.

The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding. A mutiny has occurred among some of the regiments of the Bavarian landwehr.

Bazaine Not Caged at Metz.

A Vienna telegram denies that Marshal Bazaine was ever caged at Metz.

Another battle is reported at Avigny on the 30th. No particulars of the result have been received.

McMahon's Defeat.

LONDON, Sept. 1—noon.—No additional particulars of the defeat of McMahon are yet received.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The World's London correspondent telegraphs:

We hear of serious outbreaks in various parts of southern France and Brittany against persons suspected of German sympathy. The peasantry of Champagne, Lorraine, and Alsace are rising upon the lives of Prussian communications. Capt. Von Pions, a son of the Governor of Cassel, was captured by a body of sharpshooters near Vitry and has not been heard of since. It is said that Colonel Dupin, famous as commander of the contra guerrillas of Mexico, is organizing a corps of Francsteiners in Lorraine.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Independence Belge, Brussels, of yesterday, says:

Marshal McMahon, while on the hights of Vaix on Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back with dreadful carnage. This region of country is now absolutely depopulated.

This corresponds with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont, reported late last evening.

The French Cause Desperate.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A cable special to the World says:

Private telegrams from Paris this forenoon show that the Parisians don't believe in the complete defeat of McMahon. The opinion in London is that nothing can now prevent a siege of Paris. The French cause is desperate.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Paris is again accessible from this city by way of Brussels.

Paris Calm and Collected.

A special telegram to the Herald has the following:

LONDON, September 1.—A letter from Paris, August 31, has been received here, of which the following is an extract: "The people of Paris are perfectly calm, sedate and united. This is actually the condition of the majority here, and there is not the least appearance of alarm or distress. Of course an early attack by a large Prussian army is expected, which causes a secret uneasiness and anxiety, but there is no outward expression, either in word or act. Within the past four days there has been constant removals into the city of furniture and other property from surrounding villages likely to be occupied by the Prussians. In spite of the inconveniences and loss which these removals occasion, there is no complaining or grumbling, but everybody submits readily to the pressure of the occasion, and abides calmly the return of pleasanter days. The appearance of wagons and carts conveying moveables, and the constant passage of heavy loads of hay and forage of various kinds look singular, clothing Paris in an aspect that would impress strangers with the idea that a great calamity impended over the capital. Whatever is thought of the situation, its probable dangers, in the eyes of the people, are at a distance. There is certainly nothing in the physiognomy of this lovely city that gives it the melancholy look of being doomed to great damage or destruction at the hands of a foreign foe. Everything goes on just as usual. The shops are all open and gaily dressed, though business appears to be following its usual course. But such is not the case; for the departure of thousands of strangers has given a severe check to trade. This is not apparent to the mere observer who lounges on the streets and frequents the cafes at night. The usual crowds throng the Boulevards, sitting and talking as in former time. It is true there is less gaiety and animation, and that conversation is more serious and earnest, but all talk and discuss as heretofore. LONDON."

Dispatches from Paris at midnight last evening show that nothing is known publicly of McMahon's defeat. A new army is forming at Lyons.

The French are said to be marching toward Chalons 100,000 strong.

Paris papers of to-day state that McMahon, very strong and with 600 cannon, has successfully crossed the Meuse and is making forced marches on Montmedy.

Corps Legislatif on the Bombardment of Strasbourg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—During yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif a letter from Strasbourg was read which stated that the Prussians were firing on the town instead of the ramparts, with the avowed object of compelling the citizens to surrender. The population take refuge in the sewers. Deputy Keller denounced the conduct of the Prussians as inhuman. The entire Chamber rose and cheered for the inhabitants of Strasbourg. Count Palikao also denounced the conduct of the Prussians and said the French army was deserving of praise. Deputy Keller moved the arming of the people of the Departments of the Upper Rhine. Count Palikao, on the part of the Government, refused to sanction the motion, whereupon Deputy Keller moved the adoption of a resolution expressing a want of confidence in the ministry. The deputy also severely criticised the acts of the ministry. The result of the debate has not been received.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special correspondent to the N. Y. Tribune writes from Paris Wednesday:

Provisions of all kinds have already reached famine prices. Butter, salt and potatoes are double and meat triple the cost. Tradesmen refuse to sell except in limited quantities. Preparations are being made on a vast scale for the wounded. Colleges, lyceums, schools and convents are converted into hospitals by order of the government. The palaces of Versailles, Trianon, St. Cloud, Meudon, St. Germaine, and Rambouillet are to be immediately prepared for the same purpose. Many private houses have been given up. The rich offer their country seats, and the poor their rooms. Omnibus companies have given several depots.

A special correspondent writes from Paris on Wednesday:

Distrust between the Government and the people still exists, but much diminished. Time is the great French ally. A week since the crown Prince might have ridden into Paris; to-day the defenses are stronger. The morale of the defenders is still more improved, and it only needs the trust of the people to make Paris and France safe.

Positions of the Armies.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—On Wednesday, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwearin was at Vousieres with his army, and the Crown Prince of Saxony has passed through Valmy Mear St. Menehould with 10,000 men. The army under Gen. Von Folkenstein is already at Bonsonville, on the railroad between Forbach and Thionville. A French army, reported one hundred thousand strong, is hourly expected at Epernay, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims. The French are repairing the railroad destroyed by the enemy.

Speculations.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A large meeting was held in Liverpool last evening to urge the Government to provide for the defense of that port.

War funds of £150,000 have so far been raised at Bristol.

Rinderpest is spreading in the South of England.

The Times says the retirement of the Empress to Tours would give France four governments, with capitals at Paris, Sedan, Metz and Tours.

Social disorganization extends everywhere. Priests, property and Protestants are considered sources of trouble, and are objects of popular wrath.

The ship Golden Rule, from New Orleans for Bremen, has put into Texel, Holland, for refuge from French cruisers.

Quarters for the Garde Mobile.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Palikao asks of the inhabitants of Paris quarters for one hundred thousand of the Mobile Garde who have been called from the country to defend the capital. Gratuitous offers are expected from proprietors of large establishments.

Impartial correspondence from Paris represents terrorism as becoming epidemic in the rural districts of France. Men of known democratic ideas are persecuted as sympathizers with the enemy. The Prussians, as they advance, require the people to give up their arms, keep the doors of houses unfastened, the windows uncurtained and the shutters open. The Germans speak well of the roads over which they march for the perfect condition in which they find them.

The Minister of War yesterday in the Corps Legislatif said he was sure the Chambers would act rightly in leaving him freedom of action. What had been done in so short a time was an earnest of what would be done in the immediate future. The proposition appointing a commission to arm the people in the invaded provinces, which was approved by the Ministry, was rejected by 180 to 59.

La Liberte says the Minister of War expresses every confidence in the workingmen. He knows their valor, and does not hesitate to arm them for the defense of the capital. The inhabitants of several villages in the vicinity of Paris, who had been ordered to move into the city, to-day received counter orders.

Lyons Has Been Prepared for Defense

by order of the Minister of War, who supposes that the Prussians, who know that Paris is now so strong, may attempt Lyons. Nothing is to be left undone where the slightest danger is threatened to make all secure.

Effect of Infallibility.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Father Saffield, Chief of the Dominican order in England, is reported to have resigned because of his objection to the dogma of infallibility.

Flag of Truce Fired On.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Prussians report that Lieut. Von Schimpff, sent yesterday under guard to summon Verdun to surrender, was fired upon and his trumpeter killed.

Since McMahon left Rheims he has marched to Rethel, Vonessiers, and Bonsany through the Meuse valley and Ardennes mountains to Stenay, and thence to Mt. Mely.

A writer in Figaro says that Bazaine, in one of the battles around Metz, entrapped a division of Prussians, some twenty-five thousand strong, into the Jamont quarries, by the aid of spies disguised as peasants. His cavalry then fell on their rear. Surprised and unable to wheel, the Prussians were cut down and suffered terribly. Bazaine, however, was greatly mortified that he should have been reported in Paris as having gained a victory.

The Battle of Metz.

LONDON, September 1.—A Prussian correspondent, describing the battle of the 17th of August, near Metz, says: For ten hours the King was exposed to the enemy's fire. He had taken a seat near a garden wall near Resonville. A worsted spinning factory on fire near by illuminated royal headquarters. A ladder, one end resting on a pair of scales and the other on a dead horse, furnished a seat for his Majesty. He was accompanied by Prince Charles, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Count Bismarck and Minister of War Von Roon. The deepest silence reigned, when suddenly Gen. Moltke, gasping for breath, approached and cried, "Your Majesty, we have conquered!" "Hurrah!" was the response, and the party, all life now, began the frugal supper of soldiers—brown bread and whisky.

FROM FRANCE.

Complaint Against Prussian Warfare.

PARIS, September 1.—Letters from Strasbourg continue the complaint against the Prussians for firing on houses and not on the defenses. A quarter of the city has been destroyed. The inhabitants clamor for death rather than surrender. The besiegers employ the prisoners they capture to work in the trenches.

The Garrison at Strasbourg.

At a meeting of the Corps Legislatif last evening, one Minister declared that Strasbourg deserved well of the country, and it should always remain French.

Deputy Keller demanded the sending of a commission to arm the people of the Upper Rhine, ready to raise en masse everywhere.

Strasbourg, its citizens and garrison were deluged with praise.

The bishop of the city urges the commander to hold out till the last prayer is uttered, then release the citadel and raze the city rather than let in the enemy. It is said that 200,000 Prussian soldiers have been either killed or disabled since the war began. It is estimated that the war costs Prussia ten and a half millions of francs daily.

The American Privateer Canard.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A dispatch has just been received from the French Embassador at Washington contradicting the report of the departure of German filibusters from the United States.

La Gaulois says that last evening Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers assured the members of his club that a battle had occurred at Courcelles, which resulted in a great victory for the French. Thirty thousand Prussians were placed hors du combat and a large convoy of provisions and baggage captured by the French.

The Journal des Debats says the wagons and 50 horses belonging to a Prussian Prince were captured near Chalons.

Austria's Pledge to France.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Liberte says: "Austria had pledged herself to France to move on Prussia simultaneously, if subsidized by Ollivier. The Prime Minister agreed. The money, however, was not paid. Austria pressed the matter on France, when Ollivier replied, 'Go, we fight without you.'"

The Public says there was no fighting yesterday. The Government, however, has good news. McMahon's march has been undisturbed. The Duke of Palikao warns newspapers against publishing pending important movements of the army. Marshal Bazaine has won several small engagements. Bazaine forbids correspondents to affix the name of the place whence they write.

M. Ollivier is now in Paris.

It is thought the panic here is over.

The ministers go to Tours immediately.

Seizure of Arms.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Three hundred thousand old muskets, discovered in the hands of dealers, have been seized and distributed to the force now collected here for the defense of the city.

No Serious Battle Fought by McMahon.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—No news has been received here of any decisive battle, nor is it believed one has been fought. McMahon simply telegraphed that he had crossed the Meuse without being harrassed by the enemy. Other accounts say there was a series of heavy fighting by detached portions of McMahon's and Prince Charles' armies, with alternate advantages to both sides and severe losses accompanying.

More of the American Filibuster Canard.

A cable special to the New York Time says: The filibuster sensation story published in the Figaro yesterday has been traced to American agents of Prussia in Paris. Some curious revelations in this connection are expected. Some old hands who were concerned in the Confederate-American plots are mixed up in the affair, as well as certain journalists operating from London. The Figaro was deceived by its penchant for canards.

The combined movements of Bazaine and McMahon have been most successful. The strategic plans have been well devised and promptly executed, and directed to all weak points of the enemy. The victory of the French at Courcelles was important as maintaining prestige against odds. Confidence is entirely restored and a siege ridiculed.

A dispatch was received to-day from one of the correspondents of the New York Times on the Prussian side. It says:

Discouragement is on the increase. The cry "to Paris" is becoming daily fainter and death from exposure and disease is making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks.

Strasbourg to be Burned Rather than Surrender.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The commander at Strasbourg published the determination of the people to burn the city rather than surrender. The Prussians have refused the appeal lately made by the citizens to spare the dwelling part of the city, on the ground that it would thus defer capitulation. The same object dictated their refusal to permit the departure of the women and children.

Gen. Motteronge, who distinguished himself in the Crimea and Italy, has been appointed to command the Parisian National Guard, in place of Gen. de Traumara.

There are complaints of delay of the expulsion of the Germans.

Advices from Levante represent that the French are vilified and assaulted by the Germans.

Preliminary Engagements.

A cable dispatch to the Herald says:

PARIS, Sept. 1, P. M.—The newspapers say that on the 26th Bazaine gained a substantial victory over Prince Frederick Charles' cavalry; that on the 30th the Prussians obtained an advantage over De Failly's corps, but yesterday McMahon gained an important victory.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The general officers of the French army wear the same description of overcoats as the soldiers. All exportation of grain from France is strictly forbidden. Legions of four thousand naturalized Germans are organizing to join the French army. Marseilles is sending immense quantities of provisions to Paris. Vagabonds, disguised as soldiers, have been arrested in the city for begging. The story that the German volunteers in American vessels have left us is denied by Minister Washburne. Pawn-brokers refuse to sell pledges. Forty-two thousand oxen and one hundred and fifty thousand sheep are quartered in the Bois de Boulogne. The Lyons railway is well guarded.

The omnibus company has given a number of ambulances to the Government superintendents in care of wounded soldiers in the hospitals. The diplomatic corps of Paris will remain, as the Empress does not intend to leave.

French Claim a Victory.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Moniteur declares positively that the battle of Courcelles has decided the victory for Bazaine.

The Moniteur publishes a dispatch from Lille, of August 31, which says:

The Prince Imperial arrived at three o'clock yesterday morning at Avesnes, having quitted Rethel the night before. He was accompanied by two general officers and an escort of cavalry. It is supposed he was removed owing to danger which might arise from the rapid movements before the great battle about to be fought. The Prince will remain at Avesnes some days to recover from the slight illness produced by emotions consequent on the events he had gone through at Lille. The officials and citizens are determined to man and vigorously defend the walls. The same spirit is shown at Avesnes, Cambron, Douay, Dunkerque, Valenciennes and Gravelines, where memories of 1792 are reviving.

The Moniteur demands that Prefects and Mayors who abandon their posts be severely punished, if not dismissed.

Le Public says the Government has received no official dispatches to-day, in consequence of the cessation of telegraphic communication between Sedan and Mezieres, but it is certain that battles were fought on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first was a surprise, and resulted in a partial panic in the corps of General Failly, who was awaiting the arrival of General Vimpffen, his successor, and still commanded. There were also separate and detached conflicts in which our troops displayed great heroism, but there was a want of unity during the engagement, and the Prussians claim a victory. But in the battle of yesterday there is no question but that McMahon had a great success against the troops of both Princes.

Bazaine was not engaged yesterday, but it is known he to-day continues the work so energetically began by McMahon.

The corps Vinoy, which a few days ago past through Paris, reached the field yesterday, and is doubtless fighting now.

The Victory Claimed for McMahon.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—La Patrie says semi-officially that the misrepresentation of foreign journals under Prussian influence renders it necessary to make a clear statement of facts as to recent military events. Marshal McMahon, in carrying out one of his movements, has had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected the crossing of the Meuse safely. At Longevy we gained a victory. The Prussians were defeated after a desperate struggle, and took refuge on the territory of Luxembourg, where they are to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information, just received here, comes from no less a source than that of the French representatives at Luxembourg. The Journal adds it is plain from the situation at Longevy, Thionville, and Metz that the plans of McMahon have so far been successfully executed.

McMahon Reported to Have Gained a Victory.

PARIS, September 1.—La Liberte reports that McMahon lately defeated the left wing and center of the Prussians; that their losses were enormous, and that only the right wing was able to retreat in comparatively good order.

The Journal Officiel says Generals Frossard and Bourbaki were wounded in the recent engagements.

Count Palikao confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of Marne, and escape is impossible.

Prince Frederick Charles recently barely escaped capture by a division of Vinvoy dor Leimis. He passed over the road by which that division was marching, half a mile in advance in a carriage.

Farmers Leaving Paris for their Homes.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A number of wealthy farmers who brought horses and cattle here are taking them back.

Minchelet, the author, has addressed a letter to the Government deprecating capital punishment in cases of alleged spies where trial is so hasty and the charges frequently turn out unfounded after the victim suffered death.

The national guard drills several hours daily. Its members have largely increased. It has become a formidable force.

Protest Against Prussian Conduct at Strasbourg.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Alsatians in Paris held a meeting to-day, which was well attended. Speeches were made and the following protest drawn up and signed by thousands:

"The Alsatians at present in Paris protest against the cruelties of which Strasbourg is made the victim. To pour red-hot shot and petroleum bombs into a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants; to burn private property, destroy cathedrals, libraries and museums; to refuse to allow women and children to leave; to force men to work on open ditches against their own countrymen, are hateful violators of the laws of war, which must be denounced to the indignation of the civilized world. We ask the Corps Legislatif to decree that Strasburg has deserved well of the country, and pronounce with power on the urgency of sending assistance into Alsace to prevent the complete ruin and surrender of a strong place which constitutes a principal rampart of France.

PARIS, September 1.—In the Senate to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that he sent dispatches to foreign courts denouncing the conduct of the Prussians in firing on the ambulances, and threatening to renounce the Convention of Geneva if the practice continues; and declaring that if Prussia persists in her refusal to consider all soldiers of France as belonging to the regular army, and to treat them as such, France will retaliate on members of Landwehr and Landsturm.

In the Corps Legislatif Jules Favre presented a petition signed by two thousand Parisians, protesting against the savage conduct of the besiegers of Strasbourg, and demanding that immediate relief be sent.

The American branch of the Paris ambulance train is recognized as singularly well appointed and efficient.

A special to the Herald from Brussels, Sept. 1st, says: It is reported here that a fresh battle commenced to-day in the direction of Sedan. McMahon occupies a strong position

[Cable Special to the Tribune.]

The Tribune correspondent writes Wednesday evening:

A majority in the Corps Legislatif show the real object of the Bonapartist, Jaquecerrie, for his attacks on Protestants, and the Ministers decline to promise that prefects guilty of exasperating a mob against Protestants shall be dismissed. In such matters the power of the Empress is, as Picard hunted, supreme, and the Empress favors religious persecution. Even in this crisis the Prefect of Paris proposes to allow certain Germains to remain in Paris on certificate of good character. The Figaro and other journals protest, saying the people will then take the police work on their own hands, adding that when the Prussians are exterminated the English will come next. Keller's motion for a committee to proceek to the Rhine to encourage Strasbourg to maintain her defense to the last extremity was regarded urgent, notwithstanding the Ministers' opposition, Pecord saying it was necessary to succor Strasbourg. The vote is considered a protest against Palikao's repeated declarations that the Ministry will not submit to divide the responsibility.

A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Brussels, Wednesday: Sixty thousand Belgian troops are on the frontier. Gen Chozals headquarters are at Merrimet. Count de Slauters is at Phillipsodie. Belgian skirmishers cover the frontier, carrying Belgian flags inscribed with Belgian neutral figures. Similar flags are on all the church spires. Force will be used regretfully but unhesitatingly against any troops violating Belgion soil.

FROM PRUSSIA.

McMahon's Defeat Confirmed—The Crown Prince Takes 10,000 Prisoners.

BOUILLON, BELGIUM, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.—Last evening, after dark, McMahon withdrew toward Sedan, and concentrated his forces in strong positions. The Army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, in a two days' battle, captured over 10,000 French prisoners. A number of French soldiers escaped into Belgium, and were immediately disarmed. It is believed McMahon will make yet another stand.

A rumor prevails here that Bazaine attacked Steinmetz Tuesday, but the result is unknown. The rumor of the escape of Bazaine's army from Metz is discredited.

Serious Fighting Reported.

ARLON, BELGIUM, Sept. 1.—Serious fighting is reported between Avignay and Douzy. The Prussians entered Carignan at 1 o'clock yesterday.

News Unreliable.

BERLIN, September 1.—The telegraph lines are still in inextricable confusion. Dates of messages from the seat of war, and particularly those from Beaumont, giving details of the late battles require verification.

Distinguished Honors.

BERLIN, September 1.—Louis of Hesse has received the order of the Iron Cross for gallantry in the recent battles around Metz.

Indemnity to Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The North German Gazette professes to be assured from the best source that English opinion is reconciled to the line of Vetzges, even of the Moselle, as the future boundary between Germany and France, with a thousand million francs indemnity for the expenses of the war. These we shall have, God willing.

VARRENNES, VIA BERLIN, Sept. 1.—McMahon's efforts to rescue Metz have entirely failed, in consequence of the defeat he sustained on Tuesday, when he lost twenty guns. The French loss was immense, compared with that of the Prussians. The Uhlans and dismounted Hussars took near Sedan two strong positions, in spite of the determined resistance of the French.

Rumored Capture of Thirty Guns by the French.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1—The Belgian newspapers this evening publish the following telegram:

Bouillon, Aug. 31.—Fighting commenced at 9 this morning at Bazelles. The French are said to have captured thirty guns. No positive news of the result has been received.

Belgian's Neutrality Not to be Respected.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other hostile armies is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders, at Philippeville.

A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Berlin Monday that the Prussians within a fornight have surveyed and built a new tramway from Penielly to Port a Mousson and a bridge over the Moselle, avoiding Metz, and saving twenty miles. They have also reorganized the whole eastern railway system.

The Journal Officiel says it is assured that the statements as to the debilitated and doubtful state of the Emperor's health are well founded. Dr. Prescott Hewett, of St. George's hospital, visited the Emperor professionally. The consequences of painful and wearing viscal and prastatic affections, added to recent fatigues, bodily and mental, have been such that at any moment the startling announcement may be made.

Whether the battles of Beaumont and Corriguan were fought the same day or on successive days seems doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ATHENS, Aug. 29.—The Italian Advocates are excluded from taking part in the trial of the Morathon brigands.

England exacts £10,000 indemnity for the Messrs. Lloyds.

The Carlists.

MADRID, August 31.—The correspondencia states that the center of the Carlist movement is South of Morrall. Corbecilla Ugate has eight hundred men from Morrall and Alava It is also asserted that the canon captured at Viltona is carried at the head of a band of insurgents. The troops are actively pursuing them.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Small bands of Carlists are still reported scattered through the country. No fighting.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—Queen Olga of Greece was safely delivered of a daughter here to-day.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The shore end of the West Indian cable was successfully landed yesterday at Santiago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 1—Eve.—Consuls 91¾; American bonds quiet: bonds in London—'65s at 83, 10-40s at 83, '62s at 88½, '67s at 86½, Illinois Central at 111½, Great Western 23½. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 9¾; Orleans 9¼d. sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s; red Western No. 2, 8s 10d; winter 9s 9d@9s 10d. Western flour 24s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28s 3d@29s 6d. Oats 3s 1d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d. Pork 130s. Beef, 126s. Lard 72s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon, 68s for short rib, and 59s 6d for Cumberland.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Tallow 44s 3d. Sugar 31s 6d@31s 9d and firm. Linseed oil dull at £31 5s.

☞ James Wingate, of Portsmouth, N. H., recently swam a mile and a quarter, in salt water, in thirty five minutes, with no advantage of tide in his favor.

☞ Nearly all the strikes in this country and the disturbances occasioned thereby are led by persons of foreign birth.

NEW YORK.

Burglary—Arrest of a Swindler—The Fenians—Democratic Nominations, Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A robbery of the Methodist Book Concern's safe was effected Tuesday evening by burglars, who entered the building by means of false keys, and after an unsuccessful attempt on the safe of the book concern containing usually $300,000 in notes, bonds and silverware, succeeded in opening the small safe, from which they obtained $800 in cash and bonds amounting to $15,000 of the Jersey City war loan, which were the property of J. O. Durbin, of Jersey City. The Methodist officials declined any assistance from the police officers or detectives in ferreting out the thieves.

CLARK KING, JR.,

assistant cashier of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, was held to bail in $1,000 to-day to await trial for alleged swindling a servant girl out of $100 of her savings entrusted him to purchase her a ticket home. The girl became insane in consequence of the affair, and is now a raving lunatic on Ward's Island.

THE FENIANS.

The national convention of the Savage wing of Fenians began its annual session in this city to-day with a large attendance of delegates. Savage's report of the transactions last year and the present condition of the order was unanimously accepted.

THE PRESIDENT

went to Long Branch this evening.

IMMIGRANTS THIS YEAR

to September 1st foot up 163,507, 23,404 less than for the corresponding month last year. Commutation this year amounts to $42,783.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Commissioners of Emigration voted this evening to proceed at once with the new lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. The estimated expenses are $34,000.

A. T. STEWART

has just bought one hundred acres of land just outside the southern line of Brooklyn, for which he paid two hundred thousand dollars.

The Caledonian games at Jones' woods to-day were attended by twenty thousand people. Donald Dannie, the famous Scotch athlete, won every prize he competed for.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Orestes Cleveland to-day was renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth New Jersey district.

BURNED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Late Wednesday night a fire broke out in a tenement house at the corner of Graham avenue and Borum street, Williamsburg, which communicated to an adjoining building, 123 Graham avenue, in which Mrs. Annie Gralech and her daughters, Mary eight years old and Kate aged one year, were burned to death. One child was saved by the father, who was subsequently restrained by the bystanders from endeavoring to save the rest when his aid would have been unavailing.

The workingmen's league to-night denounced the introduction of Chinese labor in the United States and called on the workingmen to support, the incoming election, only candidates who would pledge themselves to legislate against the importation of Chinese.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—P. M.

The money market is more active and firm at 5@6 per cent on call loans. The demand is chiefly from stock brokers, owing to the slight increase in business on the Stock Exchange.

Foreign exchange is dull; the best bills on the street are selling at 9⅛@9¼ per cent, and 10⅜ for sight, but the asking rates direct are ¼ per cent higher. One Canada bank to-day sold 26,000 sterling 60-day at 9 7-16.

The gold market is quiet, closing at 116¼@116⅜. There was considerable gossip of the new gold pool, and some vague rumors about gold being locked up and made worth a premium for borrowing. These reports could not be fully authenticated, although they gained some believers. The fact that gold is worth something on time, may have given rise to these reports about some borrowing rates in the future. The rates paid for carrying were ½@3 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $55,000,000. Gold, the opening price was 116⅜ and the highest price of the day 116⅜.

Government bonds are quiet and steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114⅜@114⅝
Coupons of '62	113 @113⅜
Coupons of '64	111¼@111⅜
Coupons of '65	111⅞@112
Do new	110 @110¼
Coupons of '67	110⅛@110¼
Coupons of '68	110¼@110⅜
Ten-forties	109 @109¼
Currency 6's	111⅜@111½

Central Pacific railroad first mortgage bonds 88; Union Pacific 81¼.

The Government bought $1,000,000 bonds at 109 4-100@109 15-100. The bids were for nearly four and three-quarter millions.

State bonds are dull but firm. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90⅞@	Old Virg'ia	66 @
Old Tenn	62 @	Old N. Car.	52½@
New Tenn	60 @	New N. Car.	31½@

Stocks are firm, with a slight advance. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	60	Lake Shore	92
Cumberland	30	Illinois Central	136½
Western U. Tel	34	Pittsburg	105½
Quicksilver	4	Northwestern	82½
Mariposa	4½	Do preferred	87½
Do preferred	8¼	Rock Island	113½
Adams Express	65¼	N. Jersey Cen'l	101½
Wells & Fargo	12¾	St. Paul	61¾
American Ex	41	Do preferred	78½
U. S. Express	41¾	Tol. & Wabash	51¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	Chi. & Alton	—
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	94¾	Do preferred	112
N Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	90	Ohio & Mis'sippi	34
Erie	22⅝	C. C. and C.	79½
Erie preferred	46	C. C. & I. C.	17½
Harlem	132¾	Burlington	150
Do preferred	132	Hartf'd & Erie	3½
Reading	96¾	St. Joseph pref'd	112½
Mich. Central	118¾		

Sub-treasury balance, gold $89,221,910
Do. do. do. currency 13,186,201

The Pacific Railroad Excursion Party.

BROOKVILLE, September 1.—The excursion party arrived here, four hundred and eighty-seven miles west of St. Louis, at 8 o'clock this evening, safely and well. Last night was spent at Lawrence, and this morning the party are being driven around the city by the citizens and regaled with a splendid exhibition of Kansas fruit and grapes at Liberty Hall. Topeka was reached in the afternoon, and the party were driven to the new State-house and formally presented to Governor Harvey, who accompanied the excursion to Manhattan. We shall spend the night here and to-morrow go to Fort Hayes, visit the camp of General Custar, three miles distant, and take a buffalo hunt, if there are any buffaloes in that vicinity. The weather is still beautiful and the entire party, especially those from the East, are astonished at the fertility of the soil, rapid settlement and general progress of the country. A short stop was made at Abilene this afternoon, where there were about fifty thousand head of Texas cattle. The railroad company is shipping from seventy-five to one hundred cars of these cattle daily to the East, but they arrive faster than they can be transported to market.

A Harvest-field Horror—Impaled on a Pitchfork.

[From the Cairo Bulletin.]

We received this morning the details of a strange and terrible accident that occurred on Thursday last, in a harvest-field, about two miles back of the town of Brooklyn, in Massac county.

A number of hands were engaged at the work of collecting and stacking the sheaves of wheat. The stacks had been built up to a height of fifteen or sixteen feet, when the men stopped to rest, one of them leaning his pitchfork against the side of the stack, the prongs resting upon the ground. The men on top of the stack had occasion to come down, and, as he had often done before, attempted to slide down the side of the stack. While descending, the handle of the fork passed between his legs and entered his body to the depth of eleven inches Thus impaled he fell forward to the ground, the handle of the fork breaking off within about five inches of his body. His companions came to his assistance, and, as no medical aid was in convenient distance, it was deemed best to remove the broken handle from the suffering man's body. It required all the strength of a strong man to do this, and when it came out, clinging to and following it were lacerated portions of the poor fellow's entrails. Of course the result of such horrible injuries could only be death. In great agony the poor man lingered until after dark, when death put an end to his sufferings. His name we were unable to learn.

☞ A gentleman in Boston had his attention attracted, as he was passing along the street, by a woman who appeared to be in great distress. He stopped and inquired what troubled her so much. She replied in a piteous tone, "My husband is dead, and I have no money to bury him." The gentleman hesitated, but she repeated her story: "If you do not believe me, come and see." He followed her into the house, and there, sure enough, her husband was lying in the coffin ready for burial. The gentleman, pitying her distress, removed his gloves and, giving her money enough to bury her husband, bade her good-morning and departed. He had gone but a few steps when he missed his gloves, and on returning for them entered without ceremony, and found the supposed dead man sitting up in his coffin counting the money he had given the woman a few minutes before. He took his gloves and remarked to the man that he need not trouble himself to count the money, as it was right, and departed a sadder and a wiser man.

☞ Machinery has recently been invented in England which weaves from the hair of cats and rabbits a sort of velvet tissue, distinguishable from silk, but not inferior in fineness and beauty.

☞ One-half of the lame horses throughout the country are made so on account of bad shoeing, and the loss of the labor of a horse makes up a considerable item in the sum total of the wealth of a nation.

WASHINGTON.

Violation of Quarantine Laws in Texas.

The Ames-Butler Trial Postponed.

Price of Stamped Envelopes to be Reduced.

Colfax Undertaking to Reduce the Public Debt.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Col. Belger, who was dismissed from the army during the war, has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department. It is understood that he will be restored to the army as soon as a vacancy occurs.

The Texas authorities complain that masters of vessels are continually violating the quarantine laws of the State. Orders have accordingly been issued to all custom officials, directing them to strictly enforce the regulations, and to punish violations.

THE AMES-BUTLER CASE.

The testimony in the Ames-Butler case, which grows out of the late Dyer investigation, was to have been taken to-day before a commissioner appointed by the court, but no progress was made further than to administer the oath to Mr. Whitney, who was Gen. Butler's secretary. Mr. Fuller, one of the counsel, complained of illness, and the case was postponed. This complaint was, it seems, only a subterfuge, however, for an application was immediately made to the court asking that the order to examine Whitney be vacated. Judge Humphreys declined to make the order, but fixed a time for the hearing of the application.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster General has prepared a new scale of prices at which stamped envelopes are to be sold under the contract recently made. The scale will be issued before October 1st, and under it stamped envelopes will be sold at prices much lower than the present rates.

M'GREGOR AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Iowa a certified transcript of a list of 138,459 acres of public lands in the Des Moines and Fort Dodge districts, being part of a grant of the last Congress for the construction of the McGregor and Sioux City railroad.

COLFAX AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The fact has already been stated that the Radical leaders, from Vice President Colfax down, have made unusual demands upon the departments for figures to be used in the campaign to prove a vast reduction of the debt and a faithful collection of the revenue under President's Grant's administration. In order to supply the demand for this information, which is always distorted to suit Republican views, extra clerks have been set to work, and the Treasury Department clerks are compelled to work at night. But, not satisfied with legitimate reformation, the Radical leaders seem to be desperate, and are seeking to make a favorable financial exhibit by resorting to sources not thought of hitherto. The other day Mr. Colfax wrote to Assistant Secretary Richardson, and asked for a statement of the receipts from the sales of government vessels, stores, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, &c., since the beginning of President Grant's administration. These things have all been sold because the Government had no further use for them, and will, when aggregated, amount to between twenty and thirty millions of dollars. Yet Mr. Colfax and his party friends propose to add them to the net receipts of the Government, and to argue therefrom a more thorough and efficient collection of the revenue during this administration than under Mr. Johnson's. In order to supply this information within the time indicated by Mr. Colfax, an additional force of clerks has been put in the Quartermaster's Department, and they are kept at work night and day. Of course it was never a part of the plan to specify the items from which these receipts were drawn.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC-DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The following is the statement of the public debt:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,970,152,050
Interest	37,016,664
Debt bearing currency interest	59,395,000
Interest	409,672
Matured debt	3,565,127
Interest	488,816
Debt bearing no interest	424,573,675
Total outstanding	$2,457,625,852
Accrued interest	37,935,953
Total, principal and interest	$2,495,561,805
Coin in Treasury	101,504,705
Currency in Treasury	37,135,947
Total	$139,640,655
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,355,921,150
Decrease during the past month	13,402,[illegible]
Decrease March 1st, 1870	82,407,326
Pacific railroad bonds outstanding	64,618,832
Interest accrued not yet paid	64,618,832
Interest paid by the United States	8,8134,549
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails	2,284,855
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,530,489

SAN FRANCISCO.

Money for the French—Earthquakes—Mexican Banditti, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The French sanitary committee to-day remitted $10,000 to Paris. The total collections are fully forty thousand dollars. The monthly subscriptions are about six thousand dollars.

The United States ship Jamestown was spoken August 5th. All well. A mail-bag was received from her.

EARTHQUAKES.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Shetta, Cal., yesterday.

RANSOM DEMANDED BY MEXICANS.

Late advices from northwestern Mexico state that Placide Vega was there for the organization of another expedition. He demands one hundred thousand dollars and complete immunity for the release of young Mejia, son of the Minister of War. Otherwise he threatens to kill him.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

creates intense excitement among the Germans. Mexican sympathizers are contributing largely to the sanitary funds.

DETROIT.

Republican State Nominations—Platform Adopted.

DETROIT, Sept. 1—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and had a lively contest over some of the State officers. In one or two instances five to six ballots were taken and considerable excitement existed. The following is the ticket nominated: Governor—H. J. Baldwin, of Detroit, renominated. Lieutenant Governor—Morgan Bates Traverse, of this city, renominated. Secretary of State—D. Striker, Hastings. State Treasurer—V. H. Collier, Battle Creek. Attorney General—W. Humphrey, Adrian, renominated. Commissioner of Land Office—Captain C. A Edwards, Branch county. Superintendent of Public Instruction—O. Hasford, Olivat, renominated. Member of State Board of Education—Miller J. Baxter, Janesville.

A platform indorsing the Administration and denouncing the Democratic party was adopted.

Republican Nominations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Illinois Republican State Convention at Springfield to-day was presided over by Samuel Moulton. John A. Logan was renominated for Congress at large, General Bates for State Treasurer and Newton Bateman for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Illinois State Convention of Prohibitionists at Bloomington yesterday nominated J. V. Forwell, the Chicago dry goods man, for Congressman at large. G. W. Kitchel has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Illinois district, and John T. Averill by the Republicans of the St. Paul (Minnesota) district. The Convention in the latter district passed a resolution favoring the revenue tariff. At the Iowa soldier's reunion at Des Moines, when Gen. Sherman received them there were fourteen thousand eight hundred in column.

☞ A Bavarian officer, who fought in the battle of Wissembourg, writes to the Presse, of Vienna, that: "The Alsatians have not the slightest recollection of having at one time been Germans. One would have thought that they would have preserved something more from the time when their country was one of the most beautiful of Germany than the use of the German language, which, moreover, they speak as badly as French. Every trace of German customs and loyalty has disappeared among them. They are completely Gallicized, and are more fanatical than the French themselves, as their present conduct proves. During the assault on Wissembourg they seconded the French, who defended themselves bravely by firing through garret windows on our troops."

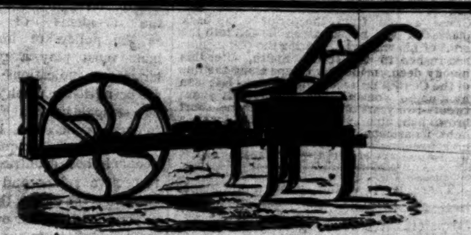
☞ A St. Louis minister prayed in his church that "the wicked game of base ball, and devil's tattoo, called Shoo Fly, may speedily spend their force."

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, or WATER LIME.

500 Bbls. Black Diamond Cement;
500 Bbls. Falls City Cement;
500 Bbls. Hulme's Cement;
200 Bbls. Newark Plaster;
150 Bbls. Sandusky Plaster;
100 Bbls. Grand Rapids Plaster;
150 Bbls. Utica Lime;
200 Bbls. Fine & Coarse White Sand;

FOR SALE BY
BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE,
Removed to 141 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth, north side street.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE, Agents for the New York Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, removed to 141 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side.



LUTZ'S ADJUSTABLE ONE-HORSE GRAIN DRILL!

We have sold large numbers of these Drills in the last two years. They have proved a perfect success, giving entire satisfaction in every respect, and is a great labor-saving machine. Price, $35.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE,
Removed to 141 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Furniture Warerooms.

BENNETT & BOURNE,
66 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

We have received for the Fall Trade a Large and Elegant Stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
And intend to sell it at the Very Lowest Cash Prices.

The Lotz Patent Folding Lounge
Sold by us is the best ever made. Call and see it, and
EXAMINE OUR GENERAL STOCK.
au31 dtm

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
French Sheet and Plate and American
WINDOW-GLASS,
68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.
my22 eodtf

COMMISSION HOUSE.
GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Produce, Flour, and Groceries,
No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. 13 eodtf

WALL PAPER.
Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.
J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
68 Main street, between Second and Third.
my22 eodtf

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Cotton, the market is quiet, with sales of 1,317 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Receipt of flour 13,874 bbls; the market is heavy and 5@10c lower, with sales of 9,300 bbls at $5 00@5 35 for superfine Western and State; $5 45@5 60 for common to good extra Western and State; $5 65@6 30 for good to choice do; $6 35@6 50 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $5 90@6 75 for common to good extra Ohio; $5 65@8 25 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing heavy. Rye flour, the market is quiet and heavy, with sales of 300 bbls at $4 50@6 00. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is firm, with sales of 450 bbls at 91@92c, closing at the latter price. Receipts of wheat 154,987 bush; the market is dull and 1@2c lower, with sales of 76,000 bush at $1 08 for posted wheat; $1 08 for no 3 spring; $1 11½ for inferior No 2 Chicago; $1 18@1 21 for No 2 spring; $1 21@1 25 for No 1 Chicago; $1 38@1 41 for winter red and amber Western. Rye is quiet. Barley malt is in moderate request, with sales of 10,000 bush on private terms. Receipts of corn 53,721 bush; the market ruled heavy, with sales of 41,000 bush at 84@85c for new mixed Western. Receipts of oats 113,345 bush; the market is dull, with sales of 44,000 bush at 50@52c for Western; 51@57c for Ohio and State. Hay is in fair demand, 85@90c for shipping and $1@1 25 for retail lots. Hops are quiet but firm. Coffee is dull, with sales of 800 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar is in fair request, with sales of 800 hhds at 9@10c for Cuba, and 9½@10c for Porto Rico. Molasses is dull. Rice is quiet. Petroleum is quiet at 14c for crude and 25½c for refined. Spirits turpentine is steady at 39½@40c. Pork is more active but lower, with sales of 1,250 bbls at $27 50@27 75 for mess; [illegible] for prime and [illegible] for prime mess; also sales of 750 bbls of mess, seller September at $27 75; buyer do at $28. Beef is quiet but steady, with sales of 250 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess, and $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams are dull at $27 50. Tierce beef is quiet but steady at $26@29 for prime mess, and $30@32 for India mess. Cut meats are dull at 12@20c for pickled hams. Lard is heavy, with sales of 400 tierces at 15@15⅝c for steam, and 17@17¼c for kettle rendered; also sales of 250 tierces for September at 16¼c. Butter is steady at 20@30c for Western, and 24@28c for State. Cheese is firm at 8@14c. Freights to Liverpool are firm; wheat per steam 7d.

Latest—5 P. M.—Flour market closed dull and declining. Wheat is lower and dull at $1 13@1 20 for No 2 spring and $1 38@1 40 for winter red and amber Western. Rye is dull and nominal. Oats heavy at 50@56c for new Ohio. Corn is dull and declining at 83@84c for new mixed Western. Pork is quiet, with $27 75 bid cash or seller September. Beef is quiet but steady. Cut meats are dull. Bacon is steady. Lard is quiet and unchanged. Eggs are dull and unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market continues active and prices rule steady. Printed calicoes are held with much firmness; Washington prints are advanced by agents on all grades ½c. Imported goods of German descriptions are becoming scarce and are in request, in consequence of the difficulty in procuring supplies occasioned by the European war.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Flour, the market is steady, with a fair demand; family $5 50@6. Wheat is firm and held higher, but no advance was established; red $1 12@1 18. Corn, the market is unchanged; shelled is held 68@70c, and ear 70@72c, the latter is preferred to shelled. Oats are dull at 38@45c. Rye is dull at 80@81c. Barley is unchanged. Cotton is unchanged and dull at 18½c for middling. Whisky is dull at 88c, 90c, the latter in iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork is dull at $27 75. Lard is dull at 15½c. Bulk meats are dull at 12¼@14½c; no sales of any article. There is a moderate demand for bacon at 14c, 16¾c and 17¼c, and some sales, but ¼c higher rates are asked; sugar-cured hams 23@24c. Butter is unchanged at 20@25c for fresh. Eggs are steady at 17c for shippers' count. Linseed oil is dull at 93c. Lard oil at $1 10. Petroleum is dull at 24@27c. Sugar is unchanged, with a fair demand at full prices. Coffee is firm at 20@24c for Rio. Beef cattle are steady at $3 50@7. Hogs are dull at $8@9 00 gross. Gold 116¼ buying. Exchange is firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Money market is active.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Tobacco, the market is dull on all grades but good bright leaf, which is wanted. Cotton is quiet and nominal. Hemp is unchanged; bagging and rope are steady and unchanged. Flour, the market is weak and unsettled; fall superfine $4 25; extra $4 87@4 90; double extra $4 75@5 15; triple extra $5 50@5 75. Wheat, the market is dull and lower; No 2 red fall $1 13@1 14; strictly prime $1 16; No 1 $1 18@1 20. Corn, the market is very dull; mixed 65c; yellow 67c; prime white 73c. Oats, the market is dull at 38@42c sacked. Barley is dull at $1 @1 05. Rye is dull and unchanged. Groceries are dull. Highwines are dull at 91c. Provisions are dull and drooping; mess pork $28@28 50. Bacon shoulders 14¼@14½c; clear rib 17@17½c; clear sides 18@18½c. Lard is nominal at 15¼@16c. Cattle, the market is very active at 5¼@7¾c for good to choice. Hogs are firm at 8½@10½c. Receipts of flour 3,800 bbls, wheat 33,000 bush, corn 3,200 bush, oats 1,800 bush, rye 670 bush, barley 1,400 bush, cattle 250 head, hogs 300 head.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is dull and unchanged. Wheat, the market is 2¼@2c lower, closing at 96c for old and $1 04¼ for new No 2, seller September; this afternoon the market was dull and unsettled at $1 04½@1 04⅞ for new No 2, seller September. Corn, the market is steady and ¼@½c lower, closing at 63¼@64c for No 2; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats, the market is ¼@½c lower, closing at 35¼@35½c for No 2. Rye, the market is quiet at 68c for No 1 and 63c for No 2. Barley, the market is firmer and 3@4c higher, closing at $1 13@1 14 for No 2. Highwines closed at 88c for iron-bound. Provisions are quiet; mess pork $27 50@27 75. Lard 15¼@15¾c. Dry-salted shoulders 12¼c. Hogs, the market is 10@25c lower at $8@9 80 for common to choice. Cattle, the market is active at $3@7 30 for fair Texans to fair shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,536 bbls of flour, 51,000 bush wheat, 51,000 bush corn, 92,000 bush oats, 1,800 bush rye, 33,000 bush barley, 7,118 head hogs. Shipments: 4,749 bbls of flour, 48,501 bush wheat, 94,000 bush corn, 60,317 bush oats, 1,484 bush rye, 41,767 bush barley, 4,055 head hogs. Freights are firm.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Cotton is quiet but firm; middling 17¾c; sales of 300 bales; receipts 77 bales; exports 1,173 bales; stock on hand 30,719 bales. The annual cotton statement of stock last year 30 bales, net receipts 1,130,974 bales, gross 1,138,083 bales; made cotton 3,863 bales; exports to Great Britain 547,649 bales, to the continent 461,206 bales, coastwise 117,325 bales. Flour is quiet; superfine $5 25; double extra $6 25; triple extra $6 62½@6 75. Oats are firmer; St. Louis 53@54c. Mess pork is dull; held at $30. Bacon 14¼@15c. Lard is firmer; tierce 17¼@18c and keg 19@20c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Crude petroleum is weak, with sales of 1,000 bbls on the spot 9¼c; 500 bbls, seller all the year 9¼c; now asked for on the spot 9½c; September, October or November 9¾c; buyer all the year 10@10¼c. Refined is quiet and easier, with sales of 3,000 bbls, seller last half of September, at 25c; 1,000 bbls, buyer do at 24½c on the spot or September 25c; 23¾c; October or December 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Flour, the market is steady; superfine $5 50@5 62½; extras $5 87@6; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 75@7; Ohio $7 25@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull—new Indiana red $1 40@1 42; amber $1 45. Rye is dull at 80@90c. Corn, the market is unchanged; mixed 85@88c. Oats 52@55c. Whisky is firmer; Western 95c. Petroleum is nominal.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Flour, the market is steady and there is an improved demand; Western superfine $5 50@5 75; extra $6 25@6 75; family $7 50. Wheat, the market is dull and lower; there is no choice amber offering; Western red winter $1 30@1 35. Corn, white Western 80@90c; mixed Western 80@81c. Mess pork is quiet at $29 50@30. Whisky is quiet at 93@95c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—Cotton is dull at 18c; receipts 124 bales; exports 97 bales. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Corn is dull at 77@80c. Oats are scarce at 50c. Hay $23. Bran $18. Mess pork $30. Lard 17@18½c. Bacon is dull; shoulders 15c; sides 19½c. Cornmeal dull $4 40.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Trains were late coming in on the Erie road and trade was unsettled. Beeves come in faster than they can be sold and prices are ¼c lower. The offerings were mostly Texans. The arrivals were 96 cars at Weehawken and 30 cars at One Hundredth street, making 2,300 head. Texans sold at 8@12c, with no Illinois good enough to go above 15c. Very many remain unsold and trade was unsatisfactory. Sheep and lambs sell well. With 3,500 head arrived, prices are sustained, especially for fat lambs. A lot of 125 head of choice State lambs, 63 lbs, sold at 10c; some of 48 lbs at 7¼c. Hogs, prices remain at 12¾@13c for dressed; small lots are selling alive at 9½@10c, with some little store pigs of 63 lbs at 10c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—Cattle, the market opened moderately active, and notwithstanding the depression at the close of the market yesterday morning, prices were fully sustained. One lot of Ohio steers, averaging 1,400 lbs, brought $8. Indians and Illinois stock fell off, and Texans and Canadas realized former quotations. The sales of the day were 31,00 head. The receipts for the week were 506 cars against 466 cars last week. Sheep, there is little doing, owing chiefly to the want of supply; Canada sold 7@7¾c for lambs and $5 34 for sheep. Hogs are quiet; no shipping stock on hand.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 113 feet long, carries 125 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
GEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR..........SMITH, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 2d inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company.
For Memphis, White and Black Rivers.
GLASGOW..........GEO. DICKINSON, Master,
Will leave as above, going through direct, on Saturday, the 3d, at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
WAUANITA..........REES, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Packet
For Evansville, Smithland, Paducah and Clarksville.
MOLLIE GRATZ..........JAMES PAUL, Master,
Will leave on This Day, the 2d, at 5 o'clock P. M. positively.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo and Memphis.
ANNA..........FRANK STEIN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and N. Orleans.
WAUANITA..........R. REES, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
SHANNON..........{ SAM BEATY, Master, FRANK BECK, Clerk.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 2d, at 5 P. M. positively
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Evansville, Paducah, and Clarksville.
MOLLIE GRATZ..........JAMES PAUL, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 2d, at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence, Direct.
FLORENCE LEE..........HOWELL, Master,
Will leave as above on Friday, the 3d, at 12 M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
MOLLIE MOORE..........MOORE, Master,
Will leave as above on Friday, the 2d inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master.... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
ap29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

CITY DIRECTORY
NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that another attempt is to be made toward publishing an opposition Directory for the City of Louisville, and in order that the public may be made aware of the character of the concern, I would say it comes from the same person, C. K. Caron, who, last year, with the reputation of a respectable house, procured from the business men of the city a large amount of money for the purpose of publishing a so-called Business Directory. When issued it was found to be a reprint of the Business portion of the regular City Directory, with a little alteration, IF PAID FOR. This community has often been humbugged and swindled by Directory adventurers, and it is absolutely surprising that they are tolerated to work the streets.

As we publish Edwards' Directories for the various cities of the South and West, we propose preparing a Trade List of the leading Business Houses and Manufacturers of Louisville, which will be found in the City Directories of Memphis and New Orleans. Those wishing larger space may make arrangements with the Agent. The growing trade of the Southern States is greatly desired, and we know of nothing that will give business firms such prominence as an advertisement in these Standard Works. Each subscriber to and advertiser in Edwards' Louisville Directory for 1871 will be entitled to have his name, business, and address in the Trade List free of charge.

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO.,
New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis.
RICHARD EDWARDS,
Vice Pres't and Managing Director.

P. S.—As it is but six or seven months since the regular Directory was issued, it would be utterly useless to publish another before next January, when Edwards' Directory for 1871, Vol. 7, will be issued, replete with useful information. au17 dtf

NEW YORK HERALD
Corps of European
WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Cable Dispatches
DAILY,
GIVING THE MOST
Reliable War News
That can be obtained on this Continent.

WE have special correspondents moving with each division of the opposing forces of France and Prussia, and news agencies in the principal capitals—

London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna and Florence,

so that nothing of an important news character escapes our vigilant representatives.

Our News Agencies in the Principal Cities of Europe, and our system of Traveling Correspondents, have been long established—a fact the readers of the Herald have no doubt become familiar with, and as our letters from all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for years past have fully proven.

We do not pretend that our comments upon the war, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements, come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies. The

New York Daily Herald

will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of $1 per month.

The Weekly Herald

will be sent by mail for $2 a year.

J. G. BENNETT,
au30 deod Editor and Proprietor.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Horace B. Smith against John W. Arnold, } In Chancery, No. 21,391.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground known as No. 9 in Dickerson's subdivision, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the south side of Owen street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., 100 feet east of Eighteenth street; thence along said Owen street 20 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 90 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence westwardly along said alley 18 feet; thence northwardly across the corner of said lot 10 feet to a 10-foot alley on the west; thence northwardly along said alley 87 feet 5 inches to the place of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
au31 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Reuben Dawson against Emeline Walthal, &c., } In Chancery, No. 33,341.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the following-described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

A lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Magazine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, having a front on Magazine street of 36 feet, and running back same width north 100 feet to a 10-foot alley, being the lot conveyed to Thixton by Eli Hall and wife.

Also, a lot on the west side of Cabell street, fronting 36 feet, and of that width back 150 feet to a 30-foot alley. Said lot is situated 300 feet south of Fulton st. The purchaser to take the property subject to a mortgage to E. N. Gibbs for $1,300, due the 13th day of October, 1870.

Terms of sale—One-third cash in hand; the remainder in three equal payments of 6, 12, and 18 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
au31 d5

WINTERSMITH'S
Extract Buchu
AND
PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees." "It is a native of the West Indies and South America." "The root is the official part." "Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhea, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, it allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the discoloration to profuse mucous secretion, and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:
DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.
DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
378 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
20 Eggelane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,
EDWARD LANGDON,
Memphis, Tenn.
mh18 deodtf

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Bessemer" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 58 West Van Buren Street. Factory 58 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO.
H. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. au12 eodlm

REMOVAL.
MONTGOMERY & CO. have removed to No. 42 Fourth street. au31 d3

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A white bat, as rare a curiosity as a white black bird, was captured in Nippert's saloon in Paris.

Mr. John Muster, of Owensboro, came very near losing his life last week by taking bed-bug poison by mistake for medicine.

The State Fair takes place at Henderson on the first Tuesday in October, instead of September, as has been heretofore stated.

The Owen News reports a fire at Lusby's Mill on Sunday night. Acton & Kenman's store, the Masonic Hall, and a carding factory were burned.

The Owensboro Monitor congratulates hash-eaters on the action of the Daviess county grand jury in prosecuting a landlord for not keeping his hotel as a hotel ought to be kept.

A friend announces by telegraph the arrival of that organ-grinder, with his monkey, at Henderson—all in good condition, only the monkey's teeth were a little "on edge" from indulging in fruit.

The corn crop of Mason is very promising, and is now safe from dry weather. The venerable Mr. Kirk is in despair. The tobacco crop is also looking well. The year has been very fruitful and the farmers have every reason for being satisfied and thankful.

The Paris Kentuckian says: "W. H. Thomas, on his farm near Kiser's station, had 125 sacks of rye partially destroyed by lightning on Sunday afternoon. The rye had been threshed Saturday, placed in sacks, and covered with straw. About a dozen sacks were saved unharmed from the fire."

Burglars have made a raid on Frankfort, but after entering a number of houses without obtaining any booty, they made a desperate attempt to get a pair of ear-rings from the ears of a lady who was sleeping in the Governor's mansion, and who awoke in time to frustrate their design.

A difficulty occurred between the showmen of Noyes' circus and some citizens on Saturday last at Blandville, in which one of the actors was killed and Mr. John Ray was shot and badly wounded. R. A. Lowry, Esq., County Attorney elect, was wounded in the arm by a random shot. He had no hand in the fight.

"Within the past month," says the Cynthiana News, "T. J. Megibben has sold some twelve or fifteen hundred barrels of whisky, four hundred of which were sent to St. Louis, five hundred to New York city, and five hundred to Cincinnati and other points. Whisky has improved very much, and we are pleased, and holders are tickled to learn that the prospect is so good."

The Madisonville Times says that on Thursday night of last week, about one o'clock, the good people of Madisonville were startled from their slumbers by a terrible shock, which proceeded from some source or other they knew not whence, and on examination it was found that one of the boxed freight cars at the depot had been blown into atoms. Among other articles of freight in the car, there was some spun cotton and a keg of powder, and, by some means or other, the spun cotton took fire and communicated it to the powder, the explosion of which resulted in the utter demolition of the car and materially injuring all the freight that was in it. The railroad company will sustain a loss, including damage done freight, of about four hundred dollars.

The Owensboro Monitor says that Mrs. Parmelia Cox, of Daviess county, was fatally burnt on Saturday last. Discovering her kitchen in flames during the absence of the males of the family, she undertook to extinguish the fire, and, failing in that, to remove the furniture. The roof fell in, her clothes caught fire, burning every vestige of covering from her person, and when found by one of the neighbors, in the roadside some distance from the house, was suffering the most excruciating agony from her terrible burns. She was conveyed to a neighbor's house, where she lingered until six o'clock Sabbath morning, when death kindly relieved her from intense suffering. The children, providentially, escaped without any injury. The house was entirely consumed, with the greater portion of its contents.

Hard times in Barren county. Hear what the Glasgow Times says: "One day last week a man stepped up to us and said he would pay us every cent he owed us if he lived till Saturday night. We presume that man died. Another said he would pay us in a day or two as sure as we were born. Query—Did the man lie, or were we ever born? Another said he would settle his bill as sure as shooting. We are lead to the belief that shooting is decidedly uncertain. Another said he hoped to go to h—l if he didn't pay us in three days. Haven't seen him since, but trust he has hoped in vain. A number said they would see us to-morrow. These men have been blind ever since, or else to-morrow has never come. One man told us six months ago that he would pay us as soon as he got some money. That man would not lie, and of course has not had a cent since."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Oak fire wood sells for $6 per cord at Augusta, Ga.

A Radical paper is to be started at Columbus, Texas.

John Robinson's circus and menagerie are at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The letter carriers of Nashville, Tenn., delivered 64,942 letters last month.

Edmund Jackson, a negro boy, was drowned at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday last.

Sweetwater, Tenn., is agitating the question of erecting a new hotel at that place.

Thirty-two whites and as many blacks were buried at Petersburg, Va., last month.

The population of Newbern, N. C., according to incomplete census returns, is 6,181.

Nashville will be without any place of amusement this winter, except a skating rink.

Thomas A. Lowry, an old and respected citizen of Dallas, Texas, died at that place last week.

An attempt was made to assassinate Robert Clayton, at Kansas City, Missouri, last Saturday night.

A Congressional Democratic Convention will be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 10th inst.

The State convention to nominate a candidate for Governor meets at Nashville on the 13th of September.

Louisiana planters claim that the caterpillar can do the cotton no harm, as the season is too far advanced.

Henry Nokes, a young lad, and son of Wm. Nokes, of Gallatin, Tenn., was kicked on the head by a horse last week.

More car loads of Chinamen passed through Corinth on the 24th for the Memphis and Selma (Gen. Forrest's) railroad.

The late Thos. H. Callaway, of Tennessee, had, at the time of his decease, policies of life insurance for the sum of $35,000.

There are so many buildings being built at Knoxville, Tenn., that brick has become very scarce and commands fine prices.

Mr. James Flaningham was thrown from a mule last week at Vidalia, La., dislocating his shoulder and breaking two of his ribs.

Judge Chas. G. Smith has appointed Jno. W. Johnson, Esq., of Harrisville, Clerk and Master for Trousdale county, Tennessee.

Louisa Murray (colored), of Mobile, goes to the penitentiary for five years for the abduction of the Digby child in New Orleans.

The authorities of Richmond, Va., are making arrests of draymen for overloading their drays. Fifteen hundred pounds is considered a dray-load.

A white man charged with the murder of Mr. Lester, near Union Springs, Alabama, about a year ago, was arrested in Montgomery Saturday night.

John Jones, who was so severely cut with a knife in an altercation on Spruce street, Nashville, Tenn., Saturday night, is, we learn, recovering from his injuries.

Natchez has a negro volunteer militia company named the "Alcorn Guards." The New South (Radical paper) says it is a good company and worthy of a better name.

A man calling himself J. W. A. Wilson, who is going about the country selling receipts to cure diseases of the horse, is characterized as a swindler by a letter-writer to a Nashville paper.

A correspondent of the Meridian (Miss.) Gazette, at Columbus, recommends alum in dough and water as a sure cure for chicken cholera. He says he is a Methodist preacher, and ought to know.

Joseph H. Shepherd, aged 27 years, died on Monday evening of congestion of the brain. He was attacked in the morning, and died the same evening at 8 o'clock. The deceased was the eldest son of B. A. Shepherd, President of the National Bank of Houston, Texas.

We are sorry to receive every day accounts of the disastrous effects of the drought upon the corn crops in many portions of the adjacent counties in this State. The wheat will not turn out as well as it was expected it would.—[Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, 30th.

A colored boy named Miles Zerico, employed as a fireman at a flouring mill, four miles west of Mitchellsville, Sumner county, Tenn., was scalded to death by the explosion of the boiler a few days ago. The report of the explosion was heard for five or six miles.

Mr. V. R. Rogers, late of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is to take a position on the Journal of Commerce on Monday. His experience is large, and we extend him a cordial greeting.—[Kansas City (Missouri) Times. [No such man as V. R. Rogers ever was connected with the Courier-Journal.]

Robert Knauf, a tinner of Kingston, Tenn., left Chattanooga some four weeks since for home, via London. A distance of sixteen miles had to be traversed on foot before he could reach Kingston, and it is supposed by his friends that, in going through the woods on foot, he met his death. He has not been seen or heard from since he left Chattanooga.

We have reports from all parts of the county giving glowing accounts of the prospects of the crops. We now think that, with a favorable fall for gathering the crops, this county alone will be good for fifteen thousand bales of cotton. The corn crop is an average one, and ample for the wants of the people. The sweet potato crop promises well.—[Colorado (Texas) Citizen.

Sumac.—During a recent trip along the line of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas road, we saw large quantities of this article coming forward for shipment. At almost every depot there were consignments of it. At several points we observed factories for its manufacture. The leaves are dried and then ground into a powder, which is used both for coloring and tanning purposes. It commands ready sale in the Northern markets at remunerative prices, and is becoming an article of extensive trade. This growth abounds in Virginia, but has not heretofore been regarded as of any worth.—[Lynchburg Virginian.

A gentleman writing from White Sulphur Springs, Va., says: "Though there were not quite as many carriages, horses and private servants as formerly, still there was nightly in the ball rooms a display of dress coats and white cravats, such as never before had been witnessed there, and on the part of the ladies an exhibition of costly dresses, rare jewels and rounded shoulders, which reminded one strongly of the more prosperous days of the olden times. There were no fighting clothes this year, no plain white muslins. Virginia and North Carolina may still be unable to redress their wrongs, but they are rapidly redressing themselves."

The vicinity of the depot of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, yesterday, conveyed to every spectator the fact that the late President of the road was sincerely lamented. The workshops were all closed, and the busy hum of industry silenced. The front of the depot was draped in mourning, and the engines and passenger cars wore the habiliments of woe. The special train, which left for Cleveland, at 8 o'clock a. m., was composed of eight cars. About one hundred persons left on them to attend the funeral services at the late home of Mr. Callaway.—[Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald.

From a gentleman who arrived in this city from the scene, we learn the following facts of the murder of Mr. James Crane, who resides on the Louisville road, about twelve miles from the city, on Saturday afternoon, between one and two o'clock. It appears that Mr. Crane had some altercation with a man named John Smith (the latter being intoxicated) in relation to his (Smith's) neglect of his work, he being in the employ of Mr. Crane on his farm. Smith being very much excited drew his pistol, threatening to shoot Crane, when a bystander named Lane interfered and caught hold of him. Smith told Lane to let him go or he would blow his d—d brains out, Mr. Crane in the meanwhile returning to his house, which was but a short distance. Upon being turned loose by Lane, Smith immediately proceeded to the house, and, finding Mr. Crane in the parlor, fired upon him, the ball entering the left breast, and producing almost instant death. Mr. Crane walked from the parlor to the back piazza of the house, when he fell into the arms of his wife, who, hearing the pistol-shot, had rushed to the scene. Smith, after this bloody deed, made his escape along the line of the Central railroad, where he was last seen by a negro woman. The murderer is about twenty-two years old, light complexion, short brown hair, blue eyes, stout built, and wore a light moustache. His victim was an estimable citizen, quiet and peaceable, and leaves a widow and five children.—[Savannah News.

There is, it would seem, a newspaper in this State called the Stanford Central Dispatch. We do not get it. But somebody sends us this melancholy extract from an editorial article in its columns:

> Yet the Courier-Journal says that those who thus stand by the old land-marks are composed of but two classes, those who are dispirited by age and disappointment, and those who are red-hot because red-hotism suits their locality—such as are local office seekers and office-holders—bread and butter men. It ill becomes a sheet so notoriously venal, mercenary and cowardly as the Courier-Journal, to ascribe lack of principle to any class of men. Its whole make up is one of policy without the first element of principle. It is a mixed breed, half Radical and half Democrat, with not a sufficiency of courage to boldly take any decided position, but like the sycophant of every age tries to split the middle, and thereby secures the confidence of neither party, and receives the contempt of both.

This is very sad. Let us pray.

We congratulate our contemporary of the Mobile Register. He has found another ally in his far more than Franco-Prussian war against the hireling enemies of the Great National White Man's Be-dam-to-the-Nigger Party. He gives us the intelligence thus:

> The Livingston (Alabama) Journal, commenting upon the political articles now being published in this paper, says very truly that "they reveal a sublime faith, and breathe a spirit of hopefulness, which is truly refreshing, and will not fail to encourage many a laggard who has heretofore felt resigned to a kind of political fatalism."

With both the Livingston Journal and the Montgomery Mail to help it, the Register will be able to mold parties and things pretty much as it pleases. We begin to feel scared.

The news from Europe is pretty badly mixed, but there seems no room for doubt that another fearful battle has been fought, in which McMahon's attempt to relieve Bazaine was defeated. At the same time, it does not appear that McMahon's army has been destroyed, and there are reports that it will be conveyed immediately to Paris. However this may be, it is probable that the siege of Paris will soon begin, as the Ministers are said to have gone to Tours. There will probably be a good deal more fighting before Paris is taken, and the capture of that city will hardly end the war. A great many troops are gathered there for its defense, but France will not risk her entire army to save it. After all the accounts we have had of carnage and capture she must have several hundred thousand veterans still in the field, and she only needs to use them so as to gain time until she can raise and discipline re-enforcements. Yesterday a very warm debate was had in the Corps Legislatif, in which a great lack of confidence was shown in the present ministry. On a motion the Chambers rose in their seats and cheered the garrison at Strasbourg for the manly resistance they were making in the defense of the fortifications at that place.

The War and the Napoleonic Dynasty.

The continued success of the German arms has made almost universal the conviction that the Napoleonic dynasty is doomed. It is assumed that defeat has broken the spell which military glory had imparted to the name of Bonaparte, that France will spurn a ruler no longer credited with a share of his uncle's martial genius, and that this nation, prone to sudden changes, will either sacrifice the empire in a paroxysm of mortified pride or allow the invaders to reconstruct the government as in 1815. But such conclusions are rather hasty. The national feeling is all absorbed in the defense of France. It is doubtless strong enough to sacrifice any impediment, but the politic Napoleon is far too astute to offer himself as an impediment, or to obstruct the impulse which, for the moment, ignores everything but the national safety. French revolutions "are the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." They do not break out in the midst of a foreign war, and Frenchmen do not cut each other's throats when they can find foreigners to operate upon. If Napoleon neither puts himself in the way, nor abdicates, nor flees the country, it is by no means certain that the present war will even weaken the Bonapartist dynasty in France.

We may give due weight to the chronic discontent and disaffection of the Parisian populace, and yet find abundant proof that Napoleon's government is the most popular one that ever presided over Gallic land. It was based on popular election, and has been fortified by frequent appeals to universal suffrage. It is sufficiently Democratic to satisfy French notions of freedom. It has secured to France a long period of order and prosperity and power. It has covered her surface with a net-work of railways, enriched her productive industries, multiplied her wealth, increased the domestic comforts of her people, and made their capital the admiration and resort of the entire cultivated world. In the hour of defeat she may feel the sting of disappointment at finding that the Emperor did not inherit with his name the qualities of a great martial chief; but when the war is over she will remember the peaceful achievements of his reign and stand in greater need of his wise and energetic statesmanship.

However the war may terminate, the situation will be very different from that of 1815. Then France was exhausted by her superhuman efforts during a reign that existed but to array her entire male population against the allied armies of Europe. Then the empire meant perpetual war, and she could not oppose the change of rulers which was imposed on her by a continent in arms, when her treasury and her credit were exhausted, her industry paralyzed, and her coasts patrolled by hostile fleets. But now there is no such disparity. Her wealth is untouched, her credit unshaken, her commerce undisturbed, her fleets able to drive the flag of her enemy from the ocean, and with only one nation to fight she can summon four millions of brave men to drive the invader from her soil. To suppose that she will now dethrone Napoleon to propitiate an enemy of France who makes war with the avowed purpose of dismembering her territory and demolishing her power, is to suppose that she lacks both the pride and the vigor to strike in her own defense. When Germany couples the overthrow of Napoleon with the reclamation of provinces over which the French flag has floated for two hundred years she identifies the stability of the empire with the honor and the territorial integrity of France, and neither point can be gained without a thorough conquest of the French people.

It will not do to attach much importance to the efforts of the anti-Bonapartists to bring popular odium on the Emperor by representing the war and all its disasters as due to his mistakes. France doubtless feels that this is her war and not the Emperor's. Jealous of German unity and goaded to fury by the war-seeking diplomacy of Bismarck, she saw in the Hohenzollern candidacy for the Spanish throne a resurrection of the empire of Charles V., and she forced her ruler to declare war just when Bismarck was ready and waiting for it. As to the inferiority of her preparations, her people know that they never would have submitted as their more patient neighbors have done to the exactions and to the rigid despotism that has converted all Germany into a camp and made every German a soldier. The most serious objection to Napoleon felt by the French people at present, is probably his persistent tendency to a peace policy which he has tried to reconcile with the warlike impulses of France and the expectations she had founded upon his lineage.

Unless Germany can accomplish the complete subjugation of France or another military hero duplicates the career of the first Napoleon and supplants the present one, he has a very fair prospect of dying an emperor. It is impossible to predict the political consequences of a great international struggle like this, in which the accidents of war as well as the policy of non-belligerent cabinets must play a great part; but as far as any indications of national feeling are permitted to reach us the war seems to be a struggle between France and Germany to decide which shall be supreme in Europe, and until that question is settled the people in both countries will stand by their respective rulers and think more about thrashing the enemy than trying political experiments on their own governments.

The combatants are so nearly matched that they may probably be separated at last and forced to make peace on terms dictated by a European congress, which will place them both *in statu quo* with nothing to compensate them for the war but its waste, its wounds and its bitter memories.

France and Germany.

A few weeks ago all the world was sympathizing with Germany under the impression that she had been suddenly forced to defend herself against the arrogant and aggressive spirit of France, and that the latter had made the Spanish succession a mere pretext to cover a war for the demolition of German unity and for the extension of the French boundary to the banks of the Rhine. But the sympathies of the world were not long taxed, for in a few days it was astonished to see the magnificent army of France crushed within her borders by the most formidable host that ever trod the soil of Europe. The sudden and fell dexterity with which Bismarck had despoiled Denmark, and crushed Austria, and Prussianized Germany, and the pertinacity with which he had defeated all overtures looking to the disarming of the great powers, recurred to men's minds with a new significance when the first tocsin of war disclosed the unprecedented preparations and the startling readiness of Germany for invasion and conquest. As soon as her great anaconda began to encircle the French armies, all pretense of self-defense was abandoned, and the annexation of the Rhenish provinces of France, the reconstruction of her government, indemnity for the war and guarantees for the future were announced as the only terms on which Germany would make peace. Such pretensions as these, backed by such an unexpected force, leave little room for doubt that the silent dexterity of Bismarck charged this mine and made France spring it just when it suited his purposes.

It is not at all difficult for Americans to sympathize with the national spirit which demands for Germany the right to work out her own unity and national destiny undisturbed by foreign interference, and to us it matters little whether it results in a Germanized Prussia or a Prussianized Germany, provided the Germans themselves are satisfied. We should certainly rejoice at the birth of a great German republic, but if a gigantic German empire, dominated by the iron absolutism of King William, satisfies the German race, it is none of our business. But is it necessary to the freedom of Germany that France shall be dismembered and her government reconstructed under the dictation of foreign bayonets? How much will such a project cost the people on both sides, and how can it promote their freedom whether Napoleon or King William comes out of the contest cock of the walk? While German soldiers are fighting for Fatherland, King William is fighting to add a French province or so to the territories of his son-in-law, the Duke of Baden. How long will the people of Europe delude themselves with the notion that they are fighting for their freedom and their hearthstones when they bleed only for those crowned gamblers

> "Whose game is empire and whose stakes are thrones,
> Whose table earth, whose dice are human bones?"

The Late A. J. Applegate.

The Chicago Republican says of a noted carpet-bagger who died in Alabama a few days ago:

> Mobile papers announce the death of Hon. A. J. Applegate, Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama, which occurred in that city on the 21st inst. At the time of his election, Governor Applegate was a resident of Madison county, Alabama, but the Kuklux Democracy of that region threatened to take his life, and he moved to Mobile for safety. He was esteemed one of the most useful of the public men in Alabama.

During the late war a regiment of Federal cavalry, to which A. J. Applegate belonged, encamped for several days on the premises of Hon. Jacob Thompson, in Mississippi. At Mrs. Thompson's request a guard was stationed at the house to keep the soldiers out of it, but when the regiment had gone it was found that in spite of the guard the house had been robbed of papers to the value of one hundred thousand dollars. Soon after the war closed, Mrs. Thompson received a letter from Applegate, who had settled at Huntsville, Ala., offering to restore the papers for ten thousand dollars. He was forced to give them up for a far less sum, having been paid but a few hundred dollars, for which he gave his receipt. Not long after this he was elected Lieutenant Governor under the Wager Swayne satrapy. Subsequently he was appointed to a subordinate position in the Mobile custom-house, and it was because of this appointment that he removed from Huntsville. "The Kuklux Democracy of that region" had nothing to do with it. The man was utterly unworthy the epitaph which the Radical press have written upon his tomb.

☞ One of the organs of the "white man's party" in Alabama speaks of "the political vices of the Courier-Journal." This is unjust. The Courier-Journal is conscious of possessing no other vice than that of honesty.

☞ A steam yacht, the S. V. Stowe, was sold by auction at Boston the other day for the contemptible sum of eighteen hundred dollars. Her character must have been but little better than that of H. B. Stowe.

☞ They say Holden, of North Carolina, is to be impeached. It is very strange indeed that they should go to the expense of impeaching him when it wouldn't cost more than five dollars to hang him.

☞ It may be true, as the Boston Post says, that Gen. Walbridge "has wind enough for a whole navy," but he hasn't half enough to blow Grant into the White House for a second term.

☞ There is a Servian Prince in the Prussian army whose name is so long that a company of engineers have been ordered to level down the consonants and use it as a pontoon-bridge.

☞ Harper's Weekly says the Radical party "cannot live on the memory of good deeds," which is very true, especially as the Radical party has no good deeds to remember.

LEBANON FAIR.

Third Day—Dense Crowds—Beautiful Women—Candidates—Premiums.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Lebanon, Ky., September 1.

The third day of our fair has come and gone, and it has been in truth the gala day of the fair. From daylight this morning until noon a constant stream of people passed through our streets toward the fair ground, and the morning trains came in overburdened with visitors. The amphitheater has been densely crowded, and it has only been possible to promenade by falling into the endless stream of closely pressed humanity. I followed the perpetually moving stream once or twice, always, of course, immediately behind beautiful ladies. The pressure made me tired even of being close to beauty. Our mutual friend, Col. R. G. Benton, of Madison, one of the indispensables for the success of the fair, is on hand, gallant, smiling, and happy. And are not the ladies delighted? Amongst the numerous young gentlemen present were Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Dr. D. P. Stark, of Louisville; J. W. Lewis, of Washington county—all paying homage to our brunetts and blondes, our black eyes and blue. Washington county, noted for beautiful women and hospitable men, has nearly filled our amphitheater with its most beautiful ladies and handsome men.

PERSONAL.

The fair gives all of our Congressional aspirants a full opportunity to see and be seen—Gov. Johnson, Hon. Thos. H. Hanks, W. B. Read, J. P. Knott, and J. P. Barbour are mixing as only astute politicians can mix with the dear people. Capt. Graves, who has declined being a candidate, is chaperoning these gentlemen. Mr. Rubel, of your City Board of Aldermen, is with us. From his good looks I should think that you feed your officers high and work them little. E. L. Davidson, President of the Washington County Agricultural Association, one of the most enterprising of stock men in this State, is on hand judging stock and dispensing the hospitalities of a well-stocked table with a liberal hand. I also met Col. Wm. Lee Davidson, of the "Farmers' Home Journal," who is representing his excellent paper here. He tells me that he has been quite successful. Certainly agricultural papers should be supported, and none deserve support more than the Home Journal. Hon. David Meriwether and L. L. Flournoy, of the Commercial Bank, and Col. Tom Taylor, of Mobile, add to the crowd of distinguished visitors. Mr. Hogue Edelen, of your city, has been visiting his old home. One of the handsomest gentlemen present is the Madison county baby (?), Mr. J. Shelly Irvine. I am told that the first thing required of a visitor to hospitable Madison is to pay respects to Mr. Irvine and his fine stable, including Black Diamond.

Ladies from your city add much to the enjoyment of our fair. Among those present I noticed particularly Miss Ellen R——, the daughter of one of your largest silk merchants. She is attended by a delicate-looking gentleman who used to grace Gen. Murray's office with side whiskers and good work. Misses C——, of Springfield, Miss Sallie G. H——, of Frankfort, and Miss Bell B—— are followed by quite a throng of admirers.

HORSES, GENERAL UTILITY—CONTINUED FROM SECOND DAY.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, 5 entries. A. C. Parmore, of Mercer, premium; Levy Hubble, of Lincoln, certificate.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, 3 entries. L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, premium; R. E. Coleman, of Mercer county, certificate.

Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, 2 entries. S. K. Crume, of Nelson county, premium; Levy Hubble, of Lincoln county, certificate.

Best stallion 1 year old under 2, 3 entries; Chas. Beavin, of Marion county, premium; S. R. Gundy, of Washington county, certificate.

Best stallion under 1 year old, 6 entries; Thos. I. McElroy, of Washington county, premium; A. C. Vancleave, of Marion county, certificate.

Best mare 4 years old and over, 11 entries; E. P. Falconer, of Boyle certificate; L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, premium.

Best mare, 2 years old and under 3, 2 entries—Levi Hubble, of Lincoln county, premium; Thos. L. Wilson, of Nelson county, certificate.

Best mare, 1 year old and under 2, 6 entries—N. Garhart, of Marion county, premium; Grayson Bottom, of Boyle county, certificate.

Best mare, under 1 year old, 6 entries—W. W. Webb, of Boyle county, premium, John Beaver, of Marion county, certificate.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any age, 8 entries—A. C. Passmore, of Mercer county, premium; Levy Hubble, of Lincoln county, certificate.

Best mare, any age, 14 entries—L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, premium; E. P. Falcon, of Boyle county, certificate.

BOYS' EQUESTRIAN RING.

Best boy rider, under 15 years old, 3 entries—Carrist Caldwell, of Nelson county, premium; W. McElroy, of Washington county, certificate.

HOGS.

Best boar one year old and over, 2 entries, J. C. Raney, of Marion county, premium; G. H. Phillips, of Marion county, certificate.

Best boar six months old and under twelve months, 2 entries. Harvy McElroy, of Marion county, premium; M. N. Peters, of Boyle county, certificate.

Best boar six months old, 3 entries. George H. Phillips, of Marion county, premium; S. G. McElroy, of Marion county, certificate.

Sow one year old and over, 2 entries. D. G. McElroy, of Marion county, premium; G. H. Phillips, of Marion county, certificate.

Sow over six months and under twelve months, 2 entries. G. H. Phillips, of Marion county, premium and certificate.

Sow under six months old, 8 entries. J. C. Raney, of Marion county, premium; M. N. Peters, of Boyle county, certificate.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOGS.

Best boar any age, 6 entries. J. C. Raney, premium, and G. H. Phillips, certificate, both of Marion.

Best sow any age, 10 entries. J. C. Raney, premium; S. G. McElroy, certificate.

MULES.

Best horse mule 2 years old and over, two entries. Jo. Spalding, of Warren county, premium; N. Q. West, of Boyle county, certificate.

Best horse mule 1 year old and under 2, three entries. J. F. Purdy, of Warren county, premium; Sam. McDowell, of Boyle county, certificate.

Best horse mule under 1 year old, three entries. N. Q. West, of Boyle county, premium; John Ewing, of Warren county, certificate.

Best mare mule 2 years old and over, three entries. Austin Thompson, of Casey county, premium; N. Q. West, of Boyle county, certificate.

Best mare mule 1 year old and under 2, one entry. Sam. McDowell, of Boyle county, premium.

Best mare mule under 1 year old, four entries. N. Q. West, of Boyle county, premium; Jos. Maxwell, of Boyle county, certificate.

SWEEPSTAKE FOR MULES.

Best mule any age, six entries. Harvey Helms, of Boyle county, premium; J. F. Puroy, of Warren county, certificate.

Best mare mule, eight entries. W. D. Irvin, of Boyle county, premium; Robert Scott, of Nelson county, certificate.

Best pair horse mules in harness, two entries. N. Q. West, of Boyle county, premium; J. F. Purdy, of Warren county, certificate.

Best pair mare mules in harness, two entries. Robert Scott, of Nelson county, premium; West & Irvin, of Boyle county, certificate.

Best pair match mares or geldings, speed and style combined, 7 entries. L. L. Dorsey, Jefferson county, premium; Wilson Dunn, of Garrard county, certificate. Special premium by David Thompson.

Best colt, any kind of his horse's get (John Morgan), 11 entries. A. C. Vancleave, of Marion county, premium; J. M. Ballard, of Marion county, certificate.

HORSES FOR HARNESS PURPOSES.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, 4 entries. A. C. Parmore, of Mercer county, premium; L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson, certificate.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, 1 entry. R. E. Coleman, of Mercer county, premium and certificate.

This does not close up the third day's work, but my time is out. It will be seen that the Gold Dust stock from your county has been quite successful—taking a majority of the premiums. Mr. Dorsey's stable is under the efficient control of Mr. Sam Dorsey.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

In the trotting ring this evening, as Mr. Dorsey was driving his fast horse "Brilliant," on the last round, the wheel of his gig flew all to pieces, precipitating Mr. Dorsey to the ground, but fortunately not injuring him. The horse kept the track, never breaking his fastest trot until driven from the course. He ran then against a team of horses, fortunately throwing him down, and leaving them uninjured. MARION.

SHELBY FAIR.

Second Day—Large Attendance—Premiums for Stock.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Shelbyville, Ky., Aug 31, 1870.

The second day of the fair has passed off quietly, peaceably, and, I think, with pleasure to all present. The day has been pleasant, calling out an unusually large attendance. I have always thought, and am now satisfied, that more beautiful and intelligent ladies attend the Shelby fair than any other place in the world. Could Cleopatra come back from that better land and be with us at the Shelby fair on such a day as this has been, I'm quite confident she would find many of her sex who could share with her the title, "The beauty of the world." The exhibition has been exclusively of stock to-day.

First Ring—White Hogs—Boar 1 year old and over—J. B. Allen, premium; L. E. Brown, certificate. Boar over 6 months and under 12—J. V. Motion, premium. Boar under 6 months—Samuel Harbison, premium; T. G. Crutcher, certificate. Sow 1 year and over—T. G. Crutcher, Shelby, premium. Sow 6 months and under 12—L. S. Ellis, Henry, premium. Sow under 6 months—Dr. E. R. Moody, Henry, premium. Black or spotted hogs—Boar 1 year old and over—R. W. Middleton, premium; John A. Reid, certificate. Boar over six months and under 12—John A. Middleton, premium and certificate. Sow 1 year old and over—O'Bannon & Ellis, Henry, premium. Open Ring—Best boar any age—J. W. Middleton, premium; John A. Middleton, certificate. Best sow any age—O'Bannon & Ellis, premium. Best sow and pigs—Thomas G. Crutcher, premium; James F. Smith, Shelby, certificate. White hogs—Best boar and 3 sows—Thomas G. Crutcher, premium. Black and spotted hogs—Best boar and 3 sows—John A. Middleton, premium; J. A. Reid, certificate. Horses—Best stallion 3 years and over—D. L. Gregory, premium; N. S. Cassady, certificate. Stallion under 2 years—J. V. Harbison, premium; E. P. Burton, certificate. Best mare 2 years and over—R. W. Middleton, premium. Best mare under 2 years—J. H. Nuckolds, premium.

THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

Stallion, 3 years old and over—J. E. Myles, Jefferson, premium; R. Ten Broeck, Jefferson, certificate. Best stallion under 2—T. Drane, premium and certificate. Mare 2 years old and over—R. Ten Broeck, certificate; W. S. Martin, premium. Mare under 2 years—J. E. Myles, premium.

CATTLE.

Best fatted bullock 4 years and over—Smith & Brown premium. Best fatted bullock 3 years and under 4—Smith & Brown, premium; James McCowan, certificate. Best fatted bullock 2 years and under 3—James McCowan, premium; Shan Reid, certificate. Best fatted cow 3 years and over—Smith & Brown, premium; Jas. McCowan, certificate. Three best fatted cattle—Smith & Brown, premium; James McCowan, certificate.

BLOODED CATTLE—SHORT-HORN.

Second best bull 3 years and over—Geo. Smith, Shelby, premium; Thomas Hansborough, certificate. Bull 2 years and under 3—William Tarlton, Jefferson, premium; W. H. Hall, certificate. Best bull one year and under two—W. L. Wadley first premium; Phil. Bird, sr., second premium. Under one year—J. B. Thomas first premium; W. H. Hall second premium. Best cow three years and over—Dr. L. E. Brown first premium; Smith & Brown second premium. Best cow two years and under three—John B. Thomas first premium; Baylor Allen second premium. Best cow two years and under two—Wm. Tarlton first premium; E. & W. Jessee second premium.

OPEN RING FOR CATTLE.

Best bull any age—George Smith first premium; Wm. Tarlton second premium. Best cow any age—Dr. L. E. Brown first premium; Baylor Allen second premium.

HERD CATTLE.

Bull and three cows, Dr. Tarlton, first premium; George Smith, second premium.

Best cow and calf, J. W. Goodman, premium; E. and W. Jessee, certificate.

HARNESS HORSES.

Best four-year-old and over, B. W. Jenkins, premium; J. A. Reid, certificate. Three and under four, Wood, Hall & Bro., premium; Hunt Reynolds, certificate. Two years and under three, [illegible] W. Baden, premium; Wm. Pollett, certificate. One year and under two, E. P. Burton, premium; J. E. Myles, certificate. Under one year, D. S. Harris, premium; A. W. Offutt, certificate.

MARES.

Four-year-old and over—W. P. Crabb, premium; B. W. Jenkins, certificate. Three years old and under four—J. N. Bell, premium; Calloway & Ireland, certificate. One year and under two—P. T. Porter, premium; J. E. Myles, certificate. Under one year—J. F. Thomas, premium; H. Nash, certificate.

OPEN RING FOR HARNESS HORSES.

Best stallion, any age—Wood, Hall, & Bro., premium; J. A. Reid, certificate. Best mare, any age—B. W. Jenkins, premium; N. W. Frazier, certificate.

RACKING HORSES.

Fastest racking stallion, any age—John L. Campbell, premium. Fastest gelding or mare, any age—Walker Stephens, premium; L. S. Ellis, certificate.

PONY RING.

Willie Hansbrough, premium; J. L. Bergen, certificate. HALF TWAIN.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. Eichhorn & Bro., dealers in hats, caps and furs, straw goods, &c., Jefferson street, third door below Second, north side, Louisville, Ky., have just received the latest fall styles, viz: Autograph, Bohemian, Rhine, Montana, Lothair, Prince Charles, Cespedes, Four-in-Hand, Cambria, Continental, and San Juan.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Clark's old coffee stand having been tastefully repaired is now open for the oyster season. Oysters furnished in every style to suit customers. se1 d1w

English Sparrows.

Persons desirous of obtaining sparrows can do so by leaving their orders with PYNE & CREIGHTON, No. 82 Fourth street, who are about to make an order for them. They will also take orders for boxes. se2 d3

The Order of the Day.

A general order for Sozodont. In the teeth of all opposition it has become the supreme dentifrice of the age.

No impurity can infest the teeth cleaned daily with Sozodont. Quillay, the bark of the Chilian soap tree, an article which possesses cleansing properties superior to those of any other known substance, is one of the ingredients of this peerless compound. Sozodont is the only dentifrice in existence in which this salubrious botanical product is incorporated.

☞ "Spalding's glue," handy about the house, mends everything. au29 MW&F

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au20-d1f

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—ROBERTSON—At Bardstown, Sept. 1, by the bride's father, Rev. G. W. Robertson, Mr. Chas. T. Atkinson to Miss [illegible] C. Robertson.

HILL—MATTHEWS—Aug 31, 1870, at the residence of the bride, in this city, by Rev. B. M. Messick, Mr. Thos. Hill and Mrs. Rebecca G. Matthews.

DIED.

JEWELL—On Wednesday, August 31, Augusta May Jewell, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Evanna A. Jewell, aged 5 weeks and 3 days.

McCALLISTER—In St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th ult., of typhoid fever, John H. McCallister, of this city.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SPEED—The funeral services of Miss Lizzie Speed, daughter of Mrs. Sophronia Speed, will be attended by Rev. S. Newton, at Houstonville, Sunday, Sept. 4, in the Presbyterian Church of that place. se2 d2*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved. They support, strengthen, and aid the growth of muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced. Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended, the use of the Porous Plasters to the spine restored the articulation, and materially reduced the paralysis. In fact, the patient could help herself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was as helpless as a baby. We refer to Mrs. Sally Elliot, Springfield, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Agency, Brandreth House, New York. au29 deod&weowim

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400 F. A. M. meets in stated communication in chapter room at Masonic Temple this Friday, Sept. 2, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Entrance on Jefferson st.
By order H. B. GRANT, Master.
R. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Jefferson County Sporting Club will be held at their club-room, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. All members are requested to attend. se1 d3*

Notice.

Office Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.,
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
au31 d18 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Office Lou., Cin. & Lex. Railroad Co.,
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Co. will be held (as per agreement of consolidation) at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Tuesday, the 6th of September.
au16 dtd W. H. BEYNROTH Secy.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [and dtd] JAMES H. HUGHES, Cashier.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

GEN. H. MARSHALL

WILL address the people of Jefferson county at Jeffersontown on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., and at Louisville, at the Court-house, Wednesday, at 8 P. M. At Newcastle, Henry county, on Thursday, at 1 P. M., and at New Liberty, Owen county, at 1 P. M. on Friday. Competing candidates for the Democratic nomination are invited to participate in the discussion. au30 d4

PUBLIC SPEAKING!

HON. EDWIN S. CRAIG,

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the 5th District, will address the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county at the following times and places:

Court-house, Friday, Sept. 2.

☞ Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock every evening.

Other distinguished Democrats will be present and speak at the above places, and the competitors of Judge Craig are respectfully invited. au19 diSe2

THE SELMA DAILY TIMES AND MESSENGER

IS the only daily published in Western Alabama, and circulates largely in Middle and Northern Alabama. The Weekly Times and Messenger now has a circulation extending over 30 counties, and is rapidly increasing. The Daily and Weekly Times and Messenger therefore, offer to merchants and others wishing to communicate with the people of those sections of the State, or to draw business therefrom, facilities for so doing equal to, if not exceeding, those of any papers published in Central Alabama.
(se2 d2) S. J. SAFFOLD, Proprietor.

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 513.
60, 4, 28, 19, 67, 5, 47, 36, 16, 14, 70, 37.
KENTUCKY CLASS 514.
78, 35, 75, 23, 10, 30, 74, 18, 28, 24, 70, 8.

Office No. 612 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets & circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Iron Ties,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

Kentucky Rolling-Mill Company,

No. 291 Main St.

au31 deod3m

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $1,000,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and Cincinnati, and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and a large and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. The whole indebtedness of the company, including this, amounting to a little over $3,000,000; but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amounts to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express companies as may be ordered.
NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. BEYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas'r. se1 d2m

PROPOSALS.

Proposals

FOR executing the graduation (including half a mile tunneling), bridging and masonry, and for the supply of crossties upon the Knox Division of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway, will be received at this office until October 1, 1870.

Plans, profiles, specifications, approximate estimates of amount of work may be seen, and blank bids obtained, by application at this office on or after Sept. 15, 1870.

All proposals must be directed to George Lyman, Secretary, marked "Proposals for Knox Division."

No bids will be received after October 1, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
au31 dtd R. J. DUKES, Chief Engineer.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 242 Fifth street, until the 5th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To reconstruct Chestnut street, from the west side of Floyd street to the east side of Twelfth street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing and paving the same with Nicolson pavement, in white or yellow pine or cypress.

The above work to be done according to the provisions of the general ordinance approved May 12, 1870, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement."

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the work; and bids will be made with the understanding that all old paving material shall be the property of the contractor.

Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. Bidders will use the form furnished by the Engineer. Separate bids required for each square.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 5th day of Sept., 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Aug. 27, 1870. au28

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 242 Fifth street, until the 2d day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work:

To improve the sidewalks on the west side of Fourth street, between St. Catharine street and Oak street, or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To grade and block pave the alley from first north and south alley west of Twelfth to second north and south alley west of Twelfth street, and between Madison and Chestnut and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

To grade and pave with block paving the alley from Madison street south to east and west alley and between Eleventh and West streets.

To grade and pave with block paving the alley from Chestnut to Madison street, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, being the second alley west of Twelfth street.

To dig and wall a well at the northwest corner of Eighth and Lexington streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Bank street and Twenty-fifth street extended, on the southeast corner thereof.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Aug. 27, 1870. au28

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., Sept. 21, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M., Sept. 28, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about 2,000 linear feet of Howe Truss bridging, in spans ranging from 50 to 150 feet, on the line of the C. & O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river.

Bids will be received for all or part of the above. Specifications may be had on application to W. A. Kuper, Pr. Ass't Engineer, Charleston, W. Va.

Also, at the same times and places, for the graduation, &c., of a section on New river, about 31 miles above its mouth, including a tunnel 1,800 feet in length.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.
au26 dtse17&Su

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of WOMACK & LOVE is this day dissolved. Either party will sign in settlement.
GEO. W. WOMACK,
R. H. LOVE.
August 31, 1870. se3d3*

Dissolution.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 30, 1870.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of J. A. Caldwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Wm. E. Elstone, who has bought the interest of A. Samuelson, is herewith accepted in the business as partner.
CALDWELL, ELSTONE & CO.

Eclipse Saw-Mills, on salt river. Office on Jefferson street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. No. 373. se1 d3*

Dissolution.

THE firm of F. Doll & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 87 Market street, and all parties indebted will please call and settle immediately. Either party is authorized to receipt in settlement.
ISAAC CROMIE,
F. DOLL.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1870. se1 d3

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JAMES T. HELM

DESIRES to inform his patients, coming from a distance to the city for his professional advice and attention, that by calling immediately upon their arrival at his office, northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, up stairs, suitable quarters, with board, &c., will be procured for them. N. B.—Dr. Helm treats the diseases of the eye and ear, also diseases medical and surgical peculiar to females. au31 deod3m&weow3m

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. au31 d1f

Dr. J. R. Pirtle, HOMEOPATHIST,

NO. 263 West Jefferson street, north side, bet. Seventh and Eighth, up stairs. au26 d1f

DRY GOODS.

WOOLENS.

50 BALES ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Scarlet Flannels;
30 do ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 White do;
10 do ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Yellow do;
20 do ⅞ and 4-4 Ballard Vale do;
10 do Blue Twilled do;
10 do Mixed Twilled do;
10 do Red Twilled do;
5 cases Gilbert's Opera do;
3 do Printed Opera do;
200 pieces Cleaveland Plaid do;
300 do Assabet Plaid do;
50 do Assabet Twilled Plaid do;
75 do Assabet French Plaid do;
10 cases Irwin & Stinson's ¾, ⅞, 4-4 Plaid Linseys;
20 do Park do do;
10 do White Rock do do;
Also, Cumberland, Warren, Hill &c. do do;
2,000 lb Scarlet, White, Grey and Blue Mixed Yarn;
40 bales assorted Grey Blankets;
5 bales do Blue Blankets;
20 cases do White and Red Blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4;
Also, a large assortment of Louisville, Indiana and Eastern Jeans;
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au28 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

INSURANCE.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.,

ORGANIZED A.D. 1810.

Assets over - - - - $2,500,000

BESIDES the ordinary Policies, the above Company has authorized us to insure Landlords against Loss of Rents, also to cover Dwellings and Farm Property against all damage by lightning.

Dwellings taken at very lowest rates for a term of years.
HARRISON & ROGERS, Agents,
au20 d1m 138 Main st.

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au19 d1m

For Congress—Fifth District.

E. S. CRAIG

Is a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, at the November election. jy28 d1f

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy12 d&wtc

Louisville and Jefferson County

ANNUAL FAIR.

To be held on their Grounds, Near Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, '70.

PREMIUM LIST, $10,000 IN CASH.

Competition Open to the World.

AMPLE arrangements are made for all stock and articles received on exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the rail roads and packets to make the usual reduction in rates of transportation on stock and passengers. All communications for premium lists and information should be addressed to W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y, Louisville, Ky.
L. L. HYATT, Pres't.
R. J. TARLTON, Vice Pres't.

DIRECTORS.

Lawrence Young,	J. F. Speed,
J. M. Duncan,	J. B. Parks,
H. F. Vissman,	Chas. Guepner,
R. S. Veach,	Vene P. Armstrong, Treas.
W. H. Meriwether, Secy.	au1 deodlm&w4

INSTITUTE FOR Mental and Nervous Diseases.

THIS institution is now open for the accommodation of female patients. It is located on the Maysville pike near the city of Lexington. Its grounds are the most beautiful and attractive of any in Kentucky. Nearly fifty acres of lawn and garden, beautifully laid out in extended walks, and planted in shade and ornamental trees, will afford recreation to the inmates and aid essentially in restoring them to health. For terms of admission apply to
DR. W. S. CHIPLEY,
Superintendent, Lexington, Ky.
J. S. WILSON,
Chairman Board Directors.
E. D. SAYRE,
H. P. McGRATH,
J. F. ROBINSON, Jr.,
BENJ. BUCKNER.
au16 d1m

CHS. M. BUFORD,

33 Fourth Street,

MANUFACTURES TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, Window Awnings, Flags, and every description of Steamboat Work. Cotton Duck and Rope for sale. au1 SaTu&Fr

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Muslin Edgings and Insertions,
Lace Edgings.
Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
Black Lace Flounces,
Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard,
—AT—
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

RUFER'S

Hotel & Restaurant

THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Elizabeth Darcey's Executors } vs. } No. [illegible].
Elizabeth Darcey's Heirs.

THE creditors of Elizabeth Darcey, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against the estate before the undersigned, properly proven, within 30 days from this date.
JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Com'r.
August 31, 1870. se1 d3

Notice.

THE annual election for nine Directors of the Merchant's Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking-house, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, Sept. 1, 1870. se1 d5

Notice.

$2000 REAL ESTATE NOTES, which I wish to discount. Those desiring to invest cash capital in such securities will find it to their advantage to call on, or address through postoffice, H. M. LANE, Chestnut street, bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth. s-1 d4*

For Sale!

GOLD and Silver Watches, Smith & Wesson's and Colt's Revolvers, Derringer Pistols, &c., at about half the usual retail price, at HAGAN'S Broker's Office, 114 Third street. se1 d1m

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS for stock in the Bank of America are requested to pay their first 10 per cent. call on said stock at the Second National Bank of Louisville on or before Sept. 1, 1870, and their second 10 per cent. call at same bank on or before the 1st day of October, 1870. The cashier of said Second National Bank is authorized to receipt for said calls. By order of the Directors of the Bank of America.
A. M. GAZLAY,
R. F. PARRISH,
J. P. VAUGHAN,
Com.
Aug. 29, 1870.—au30 d10

Louisville Chancery Court.

Thos. James' Administrator, pl'ff, } vs. } No. [illegible].
Thos. James' Heirs, &c., defend'ts,

THIS cause has been referred to me as special commissioner of said court, to take proof and report the debts against the estate of said Thomas James, deceased. Therefore the creditors are notified to produce their claims against said decedent before me, properly proved, within 30 days from this date.
BRENT HOPKINS, Special Comm'r.
August 29, 1870. au30 d6

The Old Original Knadler Tomato Catsup.

THE best in the market at V. F. Knadler & Bro.'s, No. 22 Fourth street, bet. Main and river; also Pickles, Sauces, and Canned Fruits by the wholesale. au10 eod6m

Wheat—Wheat.

THE highest price paid for white amber and red wheat at the Louisville Cotton Warehouse, cor. Second and Washington streets, by
jy30 d&eod1m H. F. WHITE.

Notice.

Office Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R. Co.,
August 10, 1870.

THE interest coupons on the bonds of the counties Muhlenberg, Caldwell and McCracken, due 1st of September next, and the interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of October next, will be paid at this office when presented on and after maturity.
au11 d1m A. A. GORDON, Secy.

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the South, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense.
J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
au20 d1f Third and Main.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 d1f Bet. Second and Third.

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.

PASSENGERS taking the 8:30 A. M. train at Louisville, upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad, arrive at Memphis at 4 A. M., and next day can take train for Little Rock and Hot Springs at 5:30 A. M. daily.

Through to Little Rock in 14 Hours.

Omnibuses take passengers direct to ferry-boat, foot of Union street.

Only route that passengers can obtain through tickets.

Baggage checked on ferry-boat. Connections certain.

Office No. 37 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn.
au29 d1m S. D. WILLIAMS, General Sup't.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 P. M.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 P. M.
GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. au27 d1f

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	10:00 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:05 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:50 p m	6:35 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	8:10 a m

je23 d1f SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:50 P. M. Daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

Notice—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	(June 12, 1870.)	Arrive.
6:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile express	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	1:40 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville Chemical Works

Established 1857. Organized Jan. 3, 1870.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY
12th and HIGH STS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS
Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all
Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts,
ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.
ap8 eod1f

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.
Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination. Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap15 d6m

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

Great One Dollar Sale!

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

Extraordinary sale of Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Dry and Fancy Goods, Table Cutlery, Photograph Albums, Articles of Virtu and an endless variety of Fancy and Domestic Goods, both useful and ornamental, at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR each.

Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements offered. Send for circular.
G. C. COHN & CO.,
je8 d3w3m 133 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 d1f

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 186 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.
au1 d2m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Matthew's Institute for Young Ladies.

THE [illegible] annual session of this institution, situated 8 miles from Louisville, on the L. & F. R. R., will commence Sept. 5. The Principal will be assisted by two lady teachers and Prof. Mesinger, who has charge of the musical department. For particulars, apply to Rev. CARTER PAGE, St. Matthew's Postoffice, Ky. se1 d13

The Male and the Female High Schools.

AN examination of applicants for admission into these schools will be held in their respective school buildings, commencing Monday, Sept. 5, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Cards of admission may be obtained on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., by applying to GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr., Sup't Public Schools. Office, corner Walnut and Center sts. au31 d6

A GERMAN KINDERGARTEN

WILL be opened Monday, Sept. 5, in connection with Hailman's German-English Academy, northeast corner Second and Gray streets. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
au31 d13 W. N. HAILMAN, Principal.

MISS MARY F. G. BROWNE

WILL reopen her school for boys and girls Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 267 Seventh st. au31 d13

MISS BRANNAN

WILL reopen her School for small children Monday, Sept. 5, at her residence, 249 Third street, between Broadway and York. au4 dtSe5

Notice.

MISS HELEN J. CLARK will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 5. au18 d6d

MRS. BURNET

WILL reopen her school Sept. 5, in St. Paul's Church, entrance north side. au25 d10*insu

MISS ELSTONE'S SCHOOL for Misses and small Boys. This school will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 5th, at 366 First street, between Broadway and Jacob. au25 d3w*

MISS E. V. GOODWIN

WILL, on Monday, Sept. 5, reopen her school for girls and small boys in the Sabbath-school room of Calvary Church, entrance on Guthrie st. au26 d10inSu

Mrs. SCHUE'S SCHOOL.

MRS. SCHUE will reopen her school for young ladies and children on Monday, 5th of September, 1870. For terms, apply for circular at No. 303 Third street, bet Chestnut and Broadway. au21 d&Se1n&u*

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisville, and will be reopened on the 5th day of September next. Circulars can be obtained upon application at the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway. jy16 tf

Louisville Institute

CONDUCTED by Mr. & Mrs. PERING and daughter, 61 West Walnut st., between Second and Third. The fifty-first (51st) semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Drawing taught without extra charge. Lessons in Oil Painting on Wednesdays and Saturdays. au21 d14insu

MRS. CONWAY

WILL reopen her school Monday, Sept. 5, in Calvary Church (entrance south side), cor. Guthrie and Third streets. French taught at usual price. Residence 244 West Walnut. au26 dtd

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

ON Seventh street, between Magazine and Broadway. The studies of this school will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 5. DR. H. MOORE,
au23 d3w 483 Second st.

Notice.

MISS ELLEN D. POWELL will open, on the 5th of September, a school for boys and girls, at the New Jerusalem Church Building, Chestnut street, between Second and Third. Application can be made at No. 300 Fourth st., bet. Broadway and Chestnut. au22 d18*

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st st., New York, will commence its 14th year Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st street. au15 d1m

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

Nos. 37 and 39 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE, of Va., Principal.

THIS school for young ladies will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, and close the last week in June, 1871. Number of pupils limited to 40. For circulars, &c., apply by letter to the Principal. jy2 d6w

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,

Elizabethtown, Ky.

THIS school resumes operations on the first Monday of September, 1870. Entire expense for 40 weeks, $[illegible]. For particulars address
jy23 d2se10 Rev. J. W. HEAGEN, Principal.

Bellewood Female Seminary

THE next session will open on the first Monday in September. For catalogues or information in reference to it, apply to
au26 d12se5n W. W. HILL, Anchorage, Ky.

NOBLE BUTLER'S SCHOOL,

Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth.

WILL be open on Monday, September 5. Fee—$[illegible] per term of twenty weeks, payable one-half at the beginning and one half at the middle of the term. au18 dtf

Presentation Academy

161 Fifth street.

WILL reopen on the first Monday of September. au18 d15e5

B. B. Huntoon's School for Boys

WILL reopen on Monday, Sept. 5, at 377 Sixth street. Terms $80 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Special attention given to fitting boys for college. au17 d1m

NAZARETH ACADEMY,

Near Bardstown, Ky.

STUDIES will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 5. For catalogues, apply to the Mother Superior. au1d[illegible]

HOLYOKE ACADEMY.

THE third annual session will begin on Monday, Sept. 5, at 293 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. For circulars or further information, call on or address
au1 dim* N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal.

Hanover College.

THE next session of this institution will open on Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870. Tuition free. For catalogues or information address Rev. G. C. HECKMAN, D. D., President, Hanover, Ind. au12 d1aw&wt

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,

Law Department.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE twenty-fifth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students will furnish their own text-books.

The Diploma is a License to practice law.

The fee is $5 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee $10.

Communications should be addressed to
PROFESSOR PIRTLE,
jy28 eod1Oct At Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Female Seminary.

THE Twentieth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 5.
For catalogues apply to Mrs. W. B. NOLD,
No. 6 Chestnut st., Louisville.
au7 SuWe&Fr1Sel&d10

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LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, [illegible] Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

LAURA KEENE has become a Catholic.

JENNIE JUNE comes out now and says she has but three.

THIRTY women have turned types in San Francisco since the strike.

LOGAN has traveled herself brown as a nut, they say, but she was always Olive.

A HARTFORD lady of 80 is getting teeth put in that her corpse may "look natural."

AN Iowa girl, after hoeing two acres of potatoes, received three offers of marriage.

IT is now not altogether improbable that the baptism of fire will end in a Waterloo.

THE Boston Post says the musketos that are now pestering the English are marked "New Jersey."

A BACHELOR reporter closes a glowing account of an excursion by saying that nothing mar'd the occasion.—[Boston Post.

A SWIMMING-MATCH, open only to one-legged contestants, was one of the features of a recent soldiers' picnic in Pennsylvania.

A MICHIGAN paper, in a case of boy poisoning, says a doctor was called in and "the boy was pronounced poisoned by the doctor."

PRUDENCE MCNAME STARR PAGE, the champion woman rightist of California, recently killed a man who had been slandering her.

MR. SPURGEON, when laying foundation stones, disdains the use of the silver trowel as unworthy of a true workman, and with an ordinary implement does a quarter of an hour's hard work, and actually and positively lays the stone.

AN Italian brigand has sent the ear of M. Guiseppe Grasso to his family with the news that if a ransom is not forthcoming M. Guiseppe will be sent to grass, old. Without stopping to say "hey!" the bereaved will forward the ducats.

MRS. DELOS ARNOLD and Mrs. Nettie Sanford, of Marshalltown, Iowa, held a discussion on the woman suffrage question, a few days since, with the Revs. Percival and Bull and a Mr. Whitney, of the same place. After using up Percival and Whitney they had no hesitation in taking the Bull by the horns.

A MEDICAL gentleman has just come out with an article against tight boots. He feelingly describes the connection between high heels and compressed toes with red noses and weak eyes, and tells those pretty martyrs who suffer in order to be lovely that if they persist in wearing *bottines* too small for them "they will get bashful looks, corrugated foreheads, weakness of sight, and, finally, *asthenopia*."

A MINISTER out West vouches for the following: "A Kansas girl was standing, hand in hand with her lover, with eyes and mouth agape, watching the incoming of the first train on a new railroad. The locomotive was quiet until it came into the depot, but when the whistle blew, as the engine was stopping, the girl burst out with the exclamation, 'Why, la! she came plum in afore she bellered!'"

IN the Methodist Church at Long Branch a couple of slips were reserved by the sexton for the President and his family, but when Grant came in, the sexton, not recognizing him from the pictures he had seen, drove him away from the reserved seats and pointed out a vacant seat on the opposite side of the aisle as one where he might with propriety listen to the service and engage in the worship. Not a muscle moved on the face of the imperturbable President, not a word of explanation to the sexton, not a look of recognition to his family; but, in obedience to "orders," he moved to the place indicated and took his seat, where he remained quietly composed, waiting for the commencement of the exercises. When "church" was over the sexton, dismayed and undeceived, wanted to throw up his situation.

THURLOW WEED, in his reminiscences, writes with reference to the Masonic abduction of Morgan: "Niagara, C. W., is directly opposite the American Fort Niagara. While standing on the wharf awaiting the arrival of the steamer from Lewiston, as small vessels came from the American side of the river, I asked the captain how long he had resided near the fort. He replied thirty-four years. This, I informed him, was not far enough back to enable him to give me the information I wanted. I inquired, however, if he could tell me whether Edward Giddings or any of his family resided at Youngstown, a village near Fort Niagara. 'Now I understand you. You want to know about the Morgan business. I have heard all about that, but Edward Giddings, Bates Cook, Colonel Fleming, Major Barton, Colonel King, and the others that took part in the abduction and in the investigation are all dead, and we seldom hear it talked about now.'"

A CURIOUS STORY.

A Virginia Woman Perishes in Harrisburg.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 30.

About four weeks ago there came a fair-haired, sorrow-stricken Magdalene to the city of Harrisburg from Richmond, Va. Her extreme youth and beauty attracted the attention of many, but among the fallen daughters of Eve she found a home, not suited to her taste, her education or her conscience. An evil spirit had beguiled her, and stolen the best gift God bestowed on woman, and conscious stricken she had fled from the home of her childhood to hide her guilt. A physician wrapped her little dead babe in a newspaper and threw it carelessly down the river bank; but by the name on the margin of the paper the mother was found, and in forty-eight hours from the birth of the child, she was compelled by the inhuman officers to walk nearly a mile in her exhausted condition to the Mayor's office. When there she was put under a most rigid examination. Failing to secure bail for her appearance at court, she was ordered to prison. It was raining at the time and the wind was blowing. The District Attorney graciously condescended to allow her to remain in the Mayor's office during the night, when it was found she was too near death to walk. In the morning she was taken to prison, and, after lingering two days in great agony, died a martyr to the inhuman treatment she received in a Christian land.

Civilized people, send missionaries among the barbarians of Harrisburg. Philanthropists, pity a people doomed to live where such inhuman monsters bear rule. Christians, pray for the people at Harrisburg, that the spirit of mercy may fill their hearts ere the God of Justice demand the blood of their victim and smite us with pestilence and with death.

ALLEN FRAZEE.

MEADE.

Shooting of Dan Devore by Henry Kerl—"Eight Pistol Balls and Four Slugs."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MEADE COUNTY, KY., August 30.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, Dan Devore was shot and instantly killed by Henry Kerl at the residence of Mr. Frank Troutman, on Wolf creek, in this county. I will give you as nearly as I remember what were detailed to me as the circumstances of the affair which has terminated so fatally to young Devore. It seems that they had some difficulty on last Friday, when Devore struck and otherwise ill-used young Kerl. Subsequently both parties went armed, and looking for each other. Last night, about 8 o'clock, Devore went to the residence of Mr. Troutman, and attempted to enter the house, when he was told by Mr. Troutman that he could not go in. He replied that he wanted [illegible], which was there, and intended to go in and get it. He then asked if Kerl was there, and upon being told that he was there, started towards the house with a pistol in his hand. He had not advanced far when Kerl spoke to him, and told him he could not come in. He replied that he would, when Kerl immediately fired upon him with a shot-gun, loaded with eight pistol balls and four slugs, killing him instantly. Kerl will have an examining trial before O. C. Richardson, Jr., our County Judge, next Friday.

Devore was shot and severely wounded in a difficulty which occurred at the mouth of Wolf creek, in the summer of 1868, in which affray his half-brother, Cal. Cameron, was killed.

W.

Three Men Struck Dead by Lightning while Selecting a Site for a Grave.

[From the Pittsburg Post, 1st.]

At noon, on Monday, in the town of Freeport, Armstrong county, a young man, the son of Mr. Goering, of Freeport, died, and his body lay in his father's house awaiting burial. In the afternoon, Mr. Goering, accompanied by three sons and Wm. Hines, went about 4 o'clock to the cemetery on the hill side, back of the town, to select a site for the grave of the dead man. While they were there the storm, which visited our city with such fury, came upon them in all its force. Louis Goering, one of the brothers, and William Hines, stood together under one umbrella, Jacob Goering stood by himself under another. The father and the third brother stood together without any. A flash of lightning and a deafening crash of thunder came simultaneously, and did such sad and terrible work as is rarely recorded. Louis and Jacob Goering and Wm. Hines were instantly killed, and the father and the remaining son were severely shocked. It is believed that the metal ferrules on the umbrella tops attracted the lightning which killed the unfortunate holders. Thus, in one day, three brothers were taken away by death, and another family was made desolate by the sudden taking off of the husband and father. Louis Goering leaves a wife and three children, as does also William Hines. Jacob Goering was unmarried. The families and friends of the unfortunate men are nearly frantic with grief, and the whole community is excited to the utmost. The bereaved friends have the warmest sympathy of all.

☞ The Louisiana Democrats are coming manfully up at last to the requirements of the hour, and propose to redeem the State. Well and wisely says the New Orleans Democrat that the party will no longer sacrifice their own and the interests of the country to a mere prejudice against the mode and manner in which the rights of citizenship were conferred upon the negro. If Democracy is good for the white man it must be equally good for the black, and a common interest will soon teach us the fact.—[St. Louis Times.

EUROPE.

In Ireland—The Rampant Orangemen—Religious Aspect of the War—A Disbanded Confederate's Sympathies—The Hohenzollerns and German Unity.

WHAT OF ARMAGEDDON?

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COUNTY DOWN, NEAR BELFAST, IRELAND, August 16.

You who are sweltering at this moment in the dry heat of about 99 degs. would envy any one who here enjoys about 65 degs. in the day and sleeps under two blankets at night. In exchanging climates the emigrant certainly ought to obtain liberal compensation to make up the difference. But so much labor has gone from this section, that it seems

WAGES ARE ABOUT THE SAME

as in the United States. Women are here receiving eighteen pence a day, equivalent to about forty-five cents in currency. The fresh green in every direction, the rich-tinted flowers filling the air with odors, must be a precious memory with those who have taken up their homes in our hot and arid climate. Visiting here some relatives, never before seen, I have been satisfied to sit and look at the sea for hours or to watch the swaying boughs of the old trees until I could almost fancy the forms of past generations, dead and gone a century since, were gracefully curtseying and bowing to me in the green foliage. In the old mansion, erected in 1790, in the quaint old style, so different from anything of modern days,

VISIONS WILL COME

when the senses sink into repose upon the old bed which, a hundred years ago, bore up the weight of happy or unhappy dreams. So with the moon streaming into the narrow windows, and leaving its bright track for a mile upon the waters of the bay, I dropped asleep. Was it a dream that came to me? The door was pushed gently ajar, and when I attempted to close it there was no yielding. Slowly it opened still further. When I looked to see the cause a broad-backed coat alone walked away from me until it was lost in the distant shadow. Was it a protest on the part of a former proprietor who was coming to place his shadowy self in the bed which I occupied? Be it as it may, when I sat under the old canopy, the bright moonlight still beaming into the room, I felt like an interloper, a barbarian from the distant wilds; and, though I did not put the sheet over my head, I took pains to turn my back upon the door, so that any wanderers from the past generations might pass freely back and forth without molestation or hindrance, unannoyed by my supervision.

BELFAST,

as you are aware, is celebrated for its linen manufactures. It is about as large as Louisville, with no peculiar attractions. The annual report of the linen and flax business has just been made. During our war a tremendous impulse was given to the cultivation of flax by the high price of cotton, and in 1864 301,000 acres was planted. Since that time it has retrograded, and only 194,000 is in cultivation this year. This northern district of Ireland is

THE HOT-BED OF ORANGEISM,

and I have arrived during the most exciting period. Londonderry on the 18th of December, 1687, closed its gates to make a gallant defense against the King's army. It was relieved on the 12th of August, 1688. Both events have been celebrated in the past by anniversary marches, in which all classes and all religions joined. In the last year or two the Orangemen have considered that it was their peculiar business to attend to these celebrations. Last December they prepared for it and had their procession, &c. The Catholics also got up a much more numerous procession, and, though the Orange Mayor prohibited their entrance and strenuous efforts were made by the Orangemen to have them kept out of the city walls, the magistrates admitted them and everything went off peaceably. On the 12th of August the Orangemen again made their preparations separately, and had delegations from various other towns and counties to participate in their proceedings. Fifteen hundred cavalry and policemen were detailed to preserve order. The Catholics also got up their forces, far more numerous than the others. The Orangemen marched and counter-marched inside of the walls. The others marched around the city walls and then applied for admission at the gates. They were denied an entrance. Excited women rushed to the head of the column and by their frantic appeals to the manhood of their male friends insisted upon a forcible entrance. The attempt was twice made and was repulsed by the soldiers and the policemen, in which several men were killed and a considerable number wounded. The Orangemen meanwhile had been playing with their bands of music the various airs of triumph which they use to exasperate the other faction. They had been protected by the strong arm of England in celebrating in an offensive and unusual manner an event which formerly all had united to celebrate. And it seemed to so far Germanize the old Scotch Puritan element that not only were hearty cheers given for William of Orange, but

THREE TIMES THREE FOR PRUSSIAN WILLIAM,

for his victories over the French. This was, indeed, a queer spectacle. The British Government protecting a demonstration which ended by such an emphatic expression in favor of another nation. The Orange papers come out in great indignation, denouncing the bigots who stir up riots and tumults. To an American eye the bigots seem to be those who domineer over and exasperate by every cunning device the minority, while they are safe under the protection of the military. It is a sad spectacle to one who has lived under republican government and has believed that free institutions are made for the benefit of all. It is but a poor way to appease the irritation of a race who consider themselves badly ruled, and who are escaping from such government by emigrating to America, where they feed upon morbid fancies of the past, and do no good by organization to seek revenge in the future. I have considered and still consider that

FENIANISM

will never accomplish anything. But I must confess that the events of the past four days could not have been better devised by the devil himself to stir up bad blood against the English Government. There are a few liberal-minded men of the Protestant party who denounce such action, but the misfortune in Ireland is that the Orange element and the Catholics have a bitter feud, comprising religious hatred as well as political, which would find vent

IN PITCHED BATTLES

but for the repressive measures of the government, which sadly enough are not impartial, and, therefore, increase the insolence and intolerance of the one as well as the bitterness of the other.

It is queer to find the Protestants here generally

SYMPATHIZING WITH THE PRUSSIANS

because of the religious features of the race. Bismarck has had more success than I imagined he would have in stirring up the whole of Germany upon the plausible pretext of French aggressions against German unity. But such is the fact, and French defeat means Prussian supremacy, not only in Germany, controlling and directing the future of all the petty kingdoms, but absolute supremacy upon the continent. There are thirty-eight millions of Germans now engaged, thirty millions of whom are Prussians. Of the Prussians

ELEVEN MILLIONS ARE CATHOLICS.

The eight millions of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, etc., are all Catholic. So that half of the Germans are Catholic, and yet the Protestant world is called upon to sympathize and back them because France is Catholic and the supporter of that good old man the Pope. Though born and raised a Protestant, I must protest against this absurdity. Of the nineteen millions of non-Catholic Germans how many have any religion at all?

THE FREE-THINKERS, THE ATHEISTS, THE INFIDELS

swarm in Prussia. More irreligious works are published there, seeking to break down the foundations of all religion, than in the remainder of the civilized world. The customs which prevail in the mother country of using the Sabbath as a day of recreation and pleasure are imported into the United States, as all the large cities now show you in their lager-beer saloons and gardens. In the olden times the great complaint against the Catholic hierarchy was their disposition to compel religious belief by fire and sword. In our enlightened and progressive age is it possible that Protestants are to set up

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM

as their standard and to sympathize with any race because of supposed religious affinities? The present absurd spectacle of sympathy with the free-thinkers and atheists of Germany should be enough to induce repugnance to such a feeling even if half the population were not Catholics.

Though my feelings as a Confederate must induce me to recollect that Napoleon would have stopped the effusion of blood and attempted an arrangement in 1863 but for the cold-blooded refusal of Lord Russell to depart from his pretended neutrality, I must do the French government the justice to say that their neutrality was real. They did not sell to both belligerents as England did. They did not permit Alabamas to be fitted out in their great ship-yards. As honorable men, though sympathizing with the South far more than England, the French officials deemed it their sworn duty to be impartial. And for this they have secured the hatred of the Radical leaders of the United States, whose whole sympathy it is understood here goes for Prussia. As I am not a politician I can be permitted to say what many will be afraid to do at home—that the most horrible atrocities committed during our war were by Prussians. I have but to recall the name of Turchin as an example. Though Sigel, Schurz and other rabid Red Republican revolutionists of 1848 are so emphatic in wordy sympathy for the Vaterland I have not yet heard of the arrival of one to give bodily support in the armies.

FIGHTING FOR GERMAN UNITY,

the predominating feeling, is Prussian. So in the German papers at various points I perceive that in announcing the late successes the words "*Die Preussen haben gesiegt*"—"the *Prussians* have conquered." There is an uneasy sensation in Europe now because of Prussian success. Their vast power will be uncontrollable if France is thrust to the wall, weakened and curtailed in resources and territory. A giant will then have full sway, and, though Shakespeare thinks it unwise for him "to use his power like a giant," we have past evidences of the ambition and absolutism of Bismarck and King William, which will not permit us to think that any obstacle will be allowed to curtail the territorial grandeur of Germany under the next Emperor thereof. Even Russia begins to feel uncomfortable, though the Czar is nephew of King William. Kinship does not stand for much now-a-days, and Victor Emanuel, you know, rounded out his possessions several years since by annexing his nephew's nice little kingdom of Naples with its seven millions of people, besides taking various duchies from his cousins. A glance back at

THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

will, perhaps, interest you. The French call them "birds of prey." Frederick I., in 1411, purchased from the Emperor Sigismund the principality of Brandenburg for forty thousand florins. He took possession in 1415, and was invested by the Emperor's vassal in 1417. In 1618 John, as son-in-law of the Duke of Prussia, inherited that duchy, and became the vassal of the King of Poland. By the support of France, John also acquired the duchies of Cleves and Lusatia. The Grand Elector, Frederick William, allied himself with Sweden against Poland, and was thereafter acknowledged as the Sovereign of Prussia. In 1688, Frederick had a State of about 40,000 square miles, having 1,500,000 population, and an army of 24,000. His successor changed his name to Frederick I., King of Prussia, in 1701, and further acquired Mecklenburg, Hohenstein and Neufchatel, and by the treaty of Utrecht Prussia was acknowledged as a sovereign State. In 1713 Frederick I. had increased his army to 50,000 men, bought Stettin, Pomerania and the isles of the Oder, and at his death, in 1740, his army was 76,000, his subjects 2,500,000. Frederick William I., in 1866, had 200,000 square miles of territory and 18,500,000 subjects. In 1866 he vanquished Austria at Sadowa, and annexed the greater part of Germany, having a superficies of nearly 300,000 square miles and a population of 30,500,000, with vassals, under the name of allies, in the North German Confederation, of over eight millions besides. It has been a persistent idea with the house of Hohenzollern to acquire territory and secure power, and they have steadily gone ahead without any losses. If they whip France now, nothing can resist them in continental Europe, and they can dictate whatever they choose, regardless of any future combinations. Holland must come under their sway, and France would lose Alsace and Lorraine, and have her boundary swept back to the river Moselle, upon whose banks the French lines are now extended from Metz to the southeastward.

THE POLICY OF THE CROWN PRINCE

seems to be the same as that pursued by Gen. Grant. He does not scruple to sacrifice the lives of his soldiers and present fresh masses of troops when the foremost ranks have been swept away. Fighting with superior forces, he can pursue these tactics with impunity, and might possibly demolish the French army in a succession of engagements, sacrificing 200,000 men upon each side to do so, and then have a good army left with which to advance upon Paris. But the further the Crown Prince advances the weaker he must get and the stronger the French. The Germans have to-day in front of Metz and Nancy at least 400,000 men. On the opposite bank of the Moselle Bazaine has 170,000, McMahon 120,000, and within four days the Duke of Palikao announced he would have 60,000 more at Chalons as a reserve. Thus along this line the combatants will be nearly equal, and 750,000 men will engage in battle. The great biblical contest at Armageddon, where the blood is to flow to the depth of the horses' bits, will scarcely exceed the magnitude of this.

By the way, you may not have read

THE WONDERFUL SERMONS

of the Rev. Mr. Fleming, a distinguished clergyman of London, who, in 1690, in the most modest manner, at the request of his congregation, elucidated the Revelations. He cited a passage which to his mind meant the overthrow of the French monarchy in 1789; another which signified a terrible blow against the Pope in 1808, another overthrow of the French monarchy in 1848 and a blow against the Pope; and finally a great war in 1855 growing out of Turkey. He said that he had interpreted great events for more than a century and a half, and it was useless to go further into the future. But that the great wars and calamities preceding the millennium were to commence, as he thought, in 1870. The remarkable verification of preceding events certainly gives great strength to the remaining interpretation. Who would have believed it possible sixty days ago that nearly a million of men would be arrayed to-day in deadly hostility upon the banks of the blue Moselle! The "King of the North" and the "King of the South" are leading their hosts perhaps in the incipient encounters of the great wars in which one-third of the people of the earth are to die.

ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

His Reception in New York—A Gorgeous Spectacle in St. Patrick's Cathedral—He Defines Infallibility.

[N. Y. (Aug. 31) Special to Cin. Com.]

The great event in the city to-day was the reception of Archbishop McCloskey, on his return from Rome. The ceremonies were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The high altar of the Cathedral, which is a masterpiece of sculpture, was aglow with all the glories which can be developed in marble and silver and gold, and burning tapers and cunning work, like that of Bezaleel, and sacred effigies, fraught with the accumulated sentiments of eighteen hundred years of devotion. And the Archbishop's throne was in readiness for his occupancy, elegantly adorned with long trailing wreaths of green and white and crimson flowers, artificially festooned on the right hand and on the left, and the holy lamb suspended in front of the high altar was sending forth its mild perpetual glance.

At six minutes past 12 o'clock Herr Schmitz, the organist of the Cathedral, struck the initial note of the ceremonial and poured forth a golden flood of harmony from his many-voiced instrument, which towered above the choir like a grand tone temple, fit emblem of a house of prayer and praise. At fifteen minutes after 12 the door of the vestry was thrown open, and the solemn procession began to file forth. It was headed by an acolyte, a beautiful boy about fourteen years of age; then came three acolytes abreast, the center one bearing the processional cross, and the others carrying lighted tapers; then fourteen acolytes, two by two; then two hundred priests in full canonicals, marching in couples and carrying missals in their hands; then two thurifers, bearing censors; next three priests abreast, the center one bearing a crucifix; then came the Vicar General, Very Reverend William Starrs, D.D., in his robes of office, and last came the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey, in full Archiepiscopal array, supported on the right by the Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Chancellor of the Arch Diocese, and on the left by the Rev. Francis McNeirny, the Archbishop's Secretary, while two altar boys followed, bearing the Archiepiscopal train.

The procession marched slowly down the south isle to strains of solemn music, crossed the inner vestibule to the middle door, when holy water and incense were offered, then came up the center isle and formed in two lines, extending from the middle door to the sanctuary. The Archbishop, accompanied by his attendants and preceded by the crucifix and the Vicar General, passed through the files thus formed to the front of the high altar, there made a profound genuflexion, and then took his seat upon his throne, some of the priests grouping themselves in the sanctuary, while others took seats provided for them in the open space between the sanctuary and the pews, and others still seated themselves on chairs placed for them in the center aisle.

All things being thus in readiness, the Vicar General intoned appropriate *versicles*, to which responses were made by the choir and the priests. Prayers were also offered, after which the Reverend Chancellor, Father Preston, delivered the welcoming address in the name of the clergy of the Arch Diocese.

In reply, speaking of the infallibility of the Pope, the Archbishop says a great deal of misrepresentation, and consequently a great deal of misapprehension, exists, both as to the meaning and the nature and the extent of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

"It is believed by many that the church, or the Vatican Council, has been creating a new doctrine, has been imposing on the Christian people a belief that they never held before; has been conferring upon the Holy Father, or has allowed the assumption by the Holy Father, of a prerogative authority, which has never been recognized or received, which enables the Pope to teach and declare anything which he may please to teach and declare, and thus oppress the conscience of the people and disturb the tranquility of the church and interfere in political and civil affairs at his will.

"Now let me say that the Vatican Council has made no new doctrine. It has given to the Pope no authority not recognized, no prerogative which did not exist and was not already in his full possession; that it does not oppress but that it calms and tranquilizes the conscience; that it does not interfere either with civil or political society, but if properly understood and received would contribute to the good order and strength of both and secure the best welfare of the people."

The Archbishop then stated at considerable length the doctrine of the church on this point, which is that the Pope, though infallible as the Pope, as the Vicar of Christ, is as a man or even as a private bishop subject to the same human weakness as other men, and as liable, unless assisted by God's grace, to fall. "The church does not and cannot create a new doctrine. It simply defines and declares what is the truth that has been revealed of God and what is contained in that divine word or revelation of which it is the appointed guardian and interpreter. That has been the doctrine of the church, a dogma of the Catholic faith, from the days of the Apostles until now. The church has always taught, and all Catholics have believed, that the Popes of Rome are the successors of Peter, the inheritors of the promises Christ made to Peter and of his prerogative of supreme apostolic authority. Peter was the rock on which the church was founded. The church was to endure forever. If the foundation rock did not endure infallible how could the church superstructure endure? If Peter was the rock then his successors were also the rock; and if the gates of hell are not to prevail against them, then, in their representative character as that rock on which the church rests, they must be incapable of error—must be infallible. That is what is meant by the dogma of Papal infallibility and that is all that is meant by it or claimed for it. It was freely discussed in the council. Perfect liberty of speech prevailed, and the mere fact that men's minds have become so unsettled on this ancient doctrine as to render many different shades of opinion possible showed the necessity of declaring it as a dogma in order to give a fidelity to the minds and tranquility to the consciences of men."

The Archbishop closed his address with an eloquent invocation of God's blessing on the work of the Council of the Vatican and on the church throughout the world, and then bestowed the Pontifical benediction; after which the *Te Deum Laudamus* was given by a choir of sixty voices, with full orchestra and organ, all under the direction of Herr Schmitz. The solemn benediction of the blessed sacrament was then given by the Archbishop, which was followed by Rossini's "Tantum Ergo," given by the choir, with orchestral and organ accompaniment. Thus closed the exercises in the cathedral.

At 2 o'clock p. m. a banquet was given in the large hall of the Roman Catholic Asylum, in Prince street, to the Archbishop by the Vicar General and the vestry clergy, which was attended by all the clergy who took part in the ceremony of the reception.

☞ The French Generals bearing Irish names are described as more French than the French themselves. McMahon received a deputation of patriots from Dublin, who brought him a subscription sword, with extreme hauteur and indifference.

☞ There is enough wealth in Boston to give, on an equal division, every man, woman and child $8,000 each.

☞ The State Geologist of Ohio declares that there are ten thousand square miles of coal deposit in that State.

NEWPORT.

The Hour of Shoddy and the Battle of Fisk Dying Out—Dress—Grant—Hoffman—Bancroft—Busts at Newport.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEWPORT, R. I., August 30.

I came here three weeks ago in a very unsatisfactory state of health; I now feel strong, with a whole year's work in me, and of course I feel grateful to this health-breathing place. As soon as I arrived here I began to feel "a newer life in every gale." The surf on the beach seemed like a fountain of youth.

THE PLEASURES OF THIS PLACE

consist of fishing, sailing, "driving," bathing and exhibiting dress. I find that a great change has taken place since my last visit. At that time it was a very common thing to see "four-in-hands," six, eight and even twelve horses were seen displaying their owners' love of ostentation. The only "four-in-hand" I have seen here this summer was

THAT OF JIM FISK.

It was a failure. It did not set the world on fire. In other respects, too, there is much less ostentation than in other days. There is nothing so "stunning" as was seen about the close of the war. The people here now seem to have more of the quiet ways of good society in England. From what I can learn, the loud

ROAR OF SHODDY

is now heard chiefly at Long Branch, with some echoes from Saratoga. Some ladies did attempt to walk the hall of the Ocean House with their hands held in a position calculated to remind one of a kangaroo, or rather of the imploring helplessness expressed in the fore-paws of a dog standing on his hind legs. That also was a failure. The hands have fallen into a natural position.

MISS SOPHRONIA ALBERTINA VICTORIA JONES

had in the hands of the dress-maker a dress on which she thought all day, of which she dreamed all night. Indeed, the day was a waking dream and the night a sleeping dream of the conquests she was destined to make with that dress. Louis Napoleon did not expect more from his mitrailleuses than Miss Sophronia Albertina Victoria did from that dress. It cost her father in money several dollars and more, not to mention any other expenditure. Miss Jones at length got the dress and came to Newport. Soon after tea the band came out with their instruments, and

MISS JONES WITH HER DRESS.

"That young lady has a good deal of beauty, if she did not spoil it by overdressing." Remarks like this expressed about all the admiration excited by her splendid dress. Not a very encouraging return for the investment, Miss Jones. Another young lady passes dressed with neatness and good taste, showing no effort to make an overwhelming display. "What a sweet face that young lady has and with what good taste she is dressed."

CROWDS.

I was yesterday walking along Touro avenue when I heard one laborer say to another.

"A great many people here this year."

"O! crowds!" was the reply. This exclamation expresses the truth very forcibly.

During the same walk I saw a flag flying over the door of

A MR. L. P. MORTON.

This flag announces to all Newport that Mr. Morton has the honor of entertaining as his guest Ulysses S. Grant, that distinguished personage whose statesmanship and generalship are equal, if not more than equal.

At the Ocean House is

GOV. HOFFMAN,

who may yet be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I state nothing but the truth when I say he is not Gen. Grant. He is pleased with the idea of having Horace Greeley as the rival candidate for the office of Governor of New York.

THE FINEST WALK

I know of is the walk along the cliff. On one side of you are fine houses, with beautiful grounds sloping down to the gravel walk; on the other side is the ocean, fanning you with its breezes and charming you with the music of its waves. The owners of the houses seem to have taken great delight in making the walk as pleasant as possible. In the course of the walk, however, you come to a kitchen-garden and a hedge by which the owner has cut off the view of his premises. The owner of that property is

THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

When I first saw this display of niggardliness I determined to enjoy the pleasure of never reading any more of Bancroft's writings. It is a pleasure which I still anticipate.

THE "DRIVE"

here is about ten miles in extent, through scenes of the most varied beauty. You first pass along Touro avenue, with splendid residences on each side, showing what the arts of the architect and the landscape gardener can do. Then you pass a beautiful beach where the surf is forever playing on the white sand. Then, passing among bold rocks, you come out and see the blue ocean, extending before you as far as the eye can reach, the white sails scattered over it and looking like the spreading wings of great sea birds. Then you drive along the edge of a cliff, near the channel, till you pass the fort and the harbor, and are again in the city. It is a drive of which one cannot become weary.

THE GLORY OF THE PLACE,

in my opinion, is the bathing. I do not believe there can be a better bathing place in the world. Here there is no need of ropes or bathing-masters, or notices when it will be safe to bathe. It is always safe, and the only use to be made of a rope would be to hang any one who should present himself as bathing-master. Thanks to the training of my boyhood, during the many afternoons I spent in the beautiful Ohio, I feel entirely at home in the water. When I plunge into the surf here I feel myself "a boy again." I swim, I dive, I float on the top of the billows like a duck. It is glorious!

I spent some time in the studio of the sculptor

GREENOUGH.

The first that strikes you in his figures is that they *see*. There is speculation in those eyes. Mr. G. gives his figures eyes by boring them out, if you will allow this paradoxical statement of the matter. The result is an expression of life which is not usually found in statuary. Mr G. supports himself by the authority of the ancient sculptors, who painted their statues to give them a life-like appearance. Mr. Greenough has a statue of Grief, in which intense grief is expressed, not only in the face but in every limb. It is a wonderful work. A bust of Portia represents her looking on, I understood Mr. G. to say, while Bassanio is making his choice of the caskets. The smile on the beautiful face is more appropriate to her as she stands after Bassanio has chosen the right casket.

There is another beautiful bust, intended to represent Beatrice Portinari as she is described in the *Vita Nuova*. There is a mischievous archness in the face which I felt to be inconsistent with the serene beauty of Dante's Beatrice, as we see her in the *Divina Commedia*, and more appropriate to Benedick's Beatrice.

N.

IMPROVING CRAB ORCHARD.

A Meeting of Citizens and an Election Resolved Upon.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

A mass meeting of the citizens of Crab Orchard was held at 7½ o'clock p. m., August 30th, at Stuart's Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of the town taking stock in the company now being formed to purchase and improve the Crab Orchard Springs.

On motion, Dr. Thomas Welch took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Morris J. Harris was appointed Secretary.

Capt. W. G. Welch being called upon, addressed the meeting, explaining the nature and objects of the company, and urging the propriety of the town taking as much stock in it as possible.

On motion, John E. Carson, J. D. Pettus, and W. G. Welch were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee, after retiring for deliberation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A joint stock company is being organized for the purpose of purchasing and enlarging the Crab Orchard Springs; and, whereas, the success of said company would redound greatly to the benefit of the town of Crab Orchard, be it

Resolved, That this meeting recognizes it as the duty of the town to itself to take as much stock in this enterprise as it has the ability to take.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the town are hereby instructed to order an election at such time as they deem proper at which the voters of the town may determine whether or not stock shall be taken by the Trustees of said town in said company, and if so, how much—whether $1,000, $2,500, or $5,000.

On motion, the Trustees of Crab Orchard were requested to spread the proceedings of this meeting in their minutes, and the Stanford Central Dispatch and the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL were requested to publish them.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THOS. WELCH, Pres't.
MORRIS J. HARRIS, Sec'y.

THE FRENCH IN BERLIN.

Ladies Coming at the Turcos with Arabic—The Boys want their Cats—A Rush to See the Prisoners.

[Correspondence London News.]

When the train with the prisoners got in, there were about 5,000 people inside the terminus lining the rails; a great number of "gamins," or "street boys," as they are called here, among them. A tremendous but merry and good-natured yell received the red trousers of the French infantry and the blue costume of the Turcos. In each carriage there was one Prussian private of either of the two regiments who formed the Geissberg (goat's hill) at Wissembourg, his helmet adorned with green boughs. The French were partly squatting, but their guides invited them to stand up to show their respect for the people of the capital. While they were slowly passing before me I examined the expression of their countenances. It was mostly that of a shy curiosity, and of embarrassment, not unmixed with pride. Of course they could not understand what the people, in an enormous confusion of voices, said to them, but the unspeakably comical grin of the street boys, sitting on the shoulders of each other, at all events, gave them a hint of it.

At last one successful cry got the upper hand, for which somebody had furnished the boys with the necessary French, and which was addressed to every Turco or Zouave after the manner of *Les lampions*! Les chats! les chats! Where are the tom-cats? had become the favorite refrain of the juvenile voices. It was easily observable that, with the boys, the French, far from being considered as haughty and humiliated enemies, were extremely popular. In a few minutes the boundless hilarity of the lads communicated itself to the French themselves, their officers excepted, who hid themselves in the interior of their first-class railway carriage. I left the young ladies handing in refreshing drink to the tawny fellows of Southern France and of the Atlas, and made my cab follow the track of the circular railway, over which the train was to proceed to the Eastern line. This circular railway, on a level with the road, has in process of time been lined with houses, and is, in fact, now a street railway. Dense masses of people stood all along it.

At last I was overtaken by the train, and let it pass. But how had its aspect changed! It looked as never railway train had looked before. That fraternization of the prisoners with the boys had become perfect, numbers of them had crept into the carriages, and were sitting between the legs of the French and the Africans, wearing their caps. Several had provided themselves with cats. Those that could not get into the crowded carriages had climbed on the top of them, where they amused themselves by standing on their heads and brandishing their legs. There were no stairs, no protruding boards, that boys were not sitting upon. Seen from a distance the train looked like a Buddhist idol, with thousands of legs and thousands of arms protruding in inconceivable directions.

There was a young, tall, fleshy, beardless Arab, with a fair skin, and extremely handsome face, who excited general attention because he looked altogether like a woman. The people, in fact, imagined that he really was a woman, and the ladies had presented him with a fan, with which he kept fanning himself and smiling in the most arch and coquettish way, being evidently accustomed to have his fun with the public. I reached the terminus of the Eastern railway by a short cut before the train, but could get in with great difficulty, owing to the immense crowds by which it was surrounded. The densely-peopled neighborhood, the seat of the Berlin shawl manufacture, had poured forth still greater masses than were visible at the west of the town. Here the attempt to admit by ticket only had perfectly broken down. I dare say that there were not less than 50,000 people inside the terminus. Even the huge supper place for the prisoners was filled to the brim, thus rendering their passage to their seats extremely difficult.

The greatest efforts made by the police were of no avail; only the persuasive powers of the "secular" ladies who presided here made the crowd yield. The prisoners got each a large basin of *bouillon au riz*, more than a quarter of a pound of boiled beef, bread and cheese, a pint of beer and a cigar; everything—I tasted them myself—of the very best quality. As eight hundred had been expected instead of five hundred, the strongest appetite could be satisfied. Supper finished, the ladies presented correspondence cards to the prisoners to write to their friends, with a promise that they should be safely forwarded to the French headquarters or directly from Brussels. A greater number of the French than was expected could write; for those that could not the others acted. It rendered the French extremely at their ease to be waited upon by so many pretty and elegant girls, who all fluently spoke French. When the ladies came to a Turco, they saluted him partly with "*Salem aleikum*," and the astonished reply, "*Aleikum salem*," was made with the hand on the heart.

The German soldiers who accompanied the prisoners were enthusiastic with regard to the bravery with which the French had fought after the Geissberg had been stormed. They pointed out fourteen men belonging to the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line, who were the whole remainder of the regiment left standing on the battle-field, but who refused to surrender, and who, deprived of ammunition, kept on fighting at the point of the bayonet. As the Prussians did not like to kill them, they rushed at last in a body upon them, and threw them down wrestling. "*Nous avons cherché la mort*," said one of them to me, "*comme notre colonel, comme notre general, dont voila le cheval.*" The train had brought the horse of Gen. Douay.

"Ask him," said a Prussian private, "why he thinks they were overpowered."

That was a sagacious question, and the reply of the intelligent and well-bred Frenchman told the tale of the whole war. It was, "We were too weak in number. We had (on an advanced post) neither cavalry nor sufficient artillery with us; and finally, we had no more munition."

"That is the thing," said the Prussian; "ask him how many cartridges he had got."

"Eighty," was the Frenchman's reply.

"Now tell him that I, who had only sixty, had forty five left when I took him; and tell him that the strength of an army consists of men and of cartridges, and that firing away eighty cartridges is just the same as losing a man. They did very serious damage to us at the beginning—our regiment lost 600 men; but at the expense of such a number of shots that we knew they were more weakened than we were."

When this was explained to the Frenchman he said: "I knew it, too, but too late. We never before fought against such troops as yours. We must no longer skirmish as we have been accustomed to."

Most of the prisoners were taken, as skirmishers, in a cave which formed their cover, and where they were cut off by the rapid and continuous advance of the Prussians.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The Leading and Ablest Organ of the Michigan Democracy on the Situation.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The Chattanooga (Tennessee) Times, a Democratic journal, says:

The country is thoroughly sick of a question of race that for almost half a century has been thrust forward by political demagogues; as a hobby upon which to ride into office; that has never in any instance resulted in a public good, that has embittered our political discussions and disgraced our public councils with animosity and violence; that has plunged the country into civil war, filled millions of graves, covered the land with desolation, and heaped upon it a huge mountain of debt. The nigger question has done all this. And no man can mention a single compensatory benefit which has resulted therefrom. But the nigger question is settled at last. As individuals we may or may not like the terms of settlement, but, as a people, we are not just now in a mood to encourage any unsatisfied implacables who propose to disturb the settlement. Future events may demonstrate the importance or the necessity of a change, but until such events arrive, the man or the faction who shall attempt to reopen the negro question must look to the Radical party for encouragement. He will not find it among the real Democracy.

The Democracy are engaged in a more important and more popular enterprise. They are trying to rid the country of the vast financial burdens that repress its energies, crush its industry and retard substantial prosperity. They are endeavoring to get rid of a tax list longer and more portentous than the Levitican laws. They are trying to rescue the country from the curse of the army of tax-gatherers, that eats out its substance and steals what crumbs are left. They are trying to rescue it from the incubus of a political shinplaster monopoly, compared to which the old United States Bank was innocence and harmlessness. They are trying to undo the Radical villainy of a protective tariff, enacted for the benefit of a few monopolists, by compelling the whole body of the people to pay them tribute. They are trying to remove reckless dishonesty and incompetency from the administration, and to re-establish constitutional, economical and honest government. They are trying to restore liberty, peace and prosperity to every quarter of America, and right and justice to every inhabitant thereof.

Never were more true words spoken, and they are copied and indorsed by one of the ablest Democratic journals in the South—the Arkansas State Gazette. We do not suppose that the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment has changed the opinion of a single man in the country as to the propriety of that measure, but it is a part of the organic law of the nation. Let the results to flow from it be fully and fairly tested. If they prove to be good they should never be interfered with. If they result in evil, the people will apply the remedy at the proper time. The Democratic party cannot now afford to waste its energies in fighting against the inevitable when there are so many important matters demanding its attention, and which are so explicitly set forth by the Chattanooga Times in the extract which we quote.

Sentiment in the South—No Dead Issues.

[From the Atlanta Sun.]

The tone of the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL for some time past has been exceedingly temperate and prudent, so much so, indeed, as to cause some of its red-hot contemporaries to attempt to crowd it over to an affiliation with what they are pleased to denominate a "third party movement." The paper, however, has not been crushed out by the crusade made against it, but has continued its wise and conciliatory course, until now it is plainly discernible that it reflects the judgment of the people. From its issue of last Saturday we extract the following paragraph, which exhibits the temper of the journal:

No thoughtful man can doubt that the disposition of the several Southern States each to set its house in order is a hopeful sign of the times. The South has always looked too much at national politics and too little to its own local concerns; and now that we are shut out from all active participation in the conduct of the General Government, we may employ our time to good advantage putting things to rights at home. Thus, when, by the grace of a restored patriotism and nationality, we return to power with our fellow-Democrats in the North, we shall not bring a care and burden to the administration of affairs, but a hand free and unembarrassed by domestic entanglements and a pocket by no means empty. Put money in thy purse, Dixie, is the word; and, being prosperous and rich, we shall not become stipendiaries on a Democracy which has set us free at last.

The attempt made in Kentucky to run a "white man's Democracy" was promptly frowned down, as it should have been, by the COURIER-JOURNAL. That paper stood boldly up for taking society as it exists under present laws, and making the best possible thing of it for the Democracy. It is willing to bury "dead issues," and leave them out of sight, and is opposed to the dragging of their dead carcasses beneath the noses of the people.

The suggestions made in the above article are thoughtful and timely, and we think the people are beginning to understand such sentiment and also to appreciate it. We have as little to do with national politics as we have with national legislation. The only work left us to do is to set our houses in order by way of preparation for the future, and with our local politics under our control and plenty of money in our pockets, we will find small difficulty in attaining any amount of consideration we may need from the North. So long as our local affairs are in an unsettled condition and we remain poor, so long will we be kept down by the morality of a Republican National Administration.

A Murderer Beaten to Death and Afterwards Hanged.

[From a California Dispatch.]

Oroville was cursed last night with one of those terrible outrages which disgrace civilized communities. C. Oleson was confined in jail for the killing of one M. Logan. His bond had been fixed by the examining magistrate at $2,000, but he had failed to give it and was still in jail. About two o'clock this morning a crowd of men, estimated at from thirty to fifty, surrounded the Court-house square. Sentinels were posted at each gate. Another body then entered the jailer's room in the basement and overpowered the jailer and Mr. Vera, who is also under-sheriff, and after some parley obtained the keys of the jail and of the cell. But none knew how to use them. Instruments had been prepared and were then used in the jail door, which was broken open, and afterwards the cell door where Oleson was confined. What then transpired no one dare contemplate. The floor of the cell is covered with blood and some large stones were found in it. They then took their miserable victim, wounded and bleeding and begging for mercy, and whose cries were heard by many citizens residing near, from the Court-house to the derrick at the depot, and there hung him. The appearance of the body shows, so far as any one can judge, that he must have been dead before he had been hung up. In the morning all was quiet. The body has been cut down and is now in the office of S. Dick, awaiting the coroner's jury.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 2.

The public schools reopen next Monday.

Captain Matt. Harley leaves for St. Louis to-day.

Isaac Seyden is again about after a severe shake by F. Ague.

The school trustees are all well and in good health.

Sheriff Fullenlove has only six prisoners under his charge.

Sheriff Fullenlove reports matters quiet and orderly in all parts of the county.

There are no horse thieves operating in this and adjoining counties at present.

The Conference of United Brethren are in session at Georgetown.

The political situation is exceedingly quiet in Floyd county at present.

The county asylum will be inspected by County Commissioners on Wednesday next.

No intelligence has yet been gained of Randal Bolin, who mysteriously disappeared from the vicinity of Salem last Friday night.

John M. Watson, writes to Sheriff Fullenlove from Sullivan county, that some one has stolen his four-year-old bay horse.

A party of excursionists returned from Wyandotte Cave yesterday complaining of no fun and nothing to eat.

The police proceedings in the City Court can be summed up in a few words: Disorderly—two cases—usual fine.

Col. W. W. Tuley, County Clerk, has issued only 134 marriage licenses for the last eight months, being a less number for the same length of time since he has been in office—nine years.

G. Fountain Everhart, Esq., of Louisville, was in the city yesterday looking after a site for a boot and shoe house. He proposes to start a first-class establishment in this city.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following persons: Francis G. Smith and Mary Stuart and William G. Glass and Anna M. Bradford.

Charles Sackett is about to build a beautiful two-story frame residence for Alex. Dowling, at the northeast corner of Upper Thirteenth and Spring streets.

The building of the cotton mill will not commence for a month yet, in consequence of a delay in getting the lumber. Messrs. Sackett & Co. will commence getting out the frame-work next week.

On Upper Third street the neighborhood is convulsed over a threatening storm that is lowering between a grocery-keeper and a lady in reference to the ownership of a fifty-cent black-and-tan pup.

Three deaths occurred in the city yesterday, viz: Mrs. George Taylor, on Upper Vincennes street, of consumption; Miss McKinley, corner of Lower Seventh and Market, of typhoid fever; and a child of Mrs. Hood, the fortune-teller, living near the Glassworks.

The horse and wagon of Christian Bach, which was confiscated by Deputy Collector French, in Jeffersonville, some weeks ago, were sold at public auction by that officer on Wednesday. Bach is an industrious German farmer of Harrison county.

W. B. Cleaveland, late night policeman, entered upon his new duties as station-house keeper. He commenced by a thorough renovation of the station-house. Not before it was needed, however. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cleaveland will succeed in preventing the establishment from being considered a standing nuisance.

Although we do not note a large increase in the number of newly-erected buildings, yet there are improvements going on daily. Business houses are being enlarged, residences are receiving new additions, and everything indicates that New Albany will, at the close of the present season, present an inviting appearance to those who wish to locate in one of the most healthy, moral and enterprising cities in the West.

Thornton Gray, a colored man, had a tongue chain stolen off his wagon on Wednesday night. Officer McBarron found it in Shook's old iron and rag store at Front and Third streets. The chain was worth one dollar and a half, and Shook paid three little boys ten cents for it; the boys being five, seven and nine years of age respectively. They were too young to arrest, consequently the chain was merely returned to the owner without further proceedings.

The Grand Scribe of the Knights of Pythias, of Indiana, having granted to the charter members of that Order of the Lodge to be instituted in New Albany the privilege of electing their officers before institution, they met in the Templars' Hall, on Wednesday night, and chose the following officers: George Marsh, W. C.; Martin J. G. Mouney, V. C.; James A. Hughes, V. P.; Reuben Robertson, F. S.; Robert Sloan, R. S.; John F. P. Mouney, B. The Lodge will be instituted with over thirty charter members.

The Ledger of last evening has the following: Peaches are scarce at $3 to $4 per bushel. Sixteen persons were interred in the Northern burying ground during August. Dr. Wm. Daily will probably rejoin the Indiana Conference. Fourteen applications for divorces have been filed for trial in the next Circuit Court; several parties from outside of Indiana. The German Evangelical church will be dedicated on Sunday. Sheep-killing dogs are at work in the country. A M. E. Church South is talked of in New Albany. B. Strom & Son want all "dead beats and young bucks" to pay up.

It now transpires that New Albany has not yet got rid of her trouble with the Sandusky City railroad bonds, nor have many of our citizens who were so unfortunate as to subscribe stock to that corporation. Judge Burk, of Cleveland, Ohio, was in the city last week. He is a large stockholder in the concern, having bought up most of the stock, and came here for the purpose of compelling the payment of every dollar owed by the city as a corporation, and by her citizens as individual stockholders. Should he succeed in his object he will involve the city to the amount of $300,000, and our citizens as individuals to the amount of many more thousands. At the convening of the United States Court in this city next January, Judge Burk will enter suit to compel the city and all individual subscribers to pay up whatever may yet be unpaid.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, September 2.

Our public schools open next Monday.

The First National Bank building is being rejuvenated.

C. H. Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & Goodwyn, starts for New York city on Monday.

The construction of the flood-gates will commence next Monday.

John Zulof will have built twelve houses this season when the four now being constructed on Ohio avenue are completed.

Col. Rogers, the newly appointed Government Storekeeper in Jeffersonville, has arrived here from Fort Harker, and is about to enter upon his duties.

Brown and Hoy, two ship carpenters in Howard's yard, beat each other with clubs last evening until the bystanders interfered and stopped the bloody work, which was assuming a serious aspect.

Within a year past one hundred and thirteen deaths have occurred in Jeffersonville township. For a community of near twelve thousand this indicates a state of health which is perhaps incomparable to any other place in the United States.

Ed. Clark, the darky who was arrested for stealing leather from John Rhuel on Wednesday, was dismissed yesterday in consequence of the clemency of Judge Mathews and the intercessions of the prosecutor. This being Clark's first offense of the kind, a reprimand was all the punishment he endured.

O'Brien's brilliant posters on Patterson's mammoth board, yesterday announced the coming of the great animal show and moral exhibition, which takes place September 13th, next Tuesday week. O'Brien's splendid poster-wagon, which was in the city on Wednesday night, attracted a great deal of attention.

A man and woman named Bidwell were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Geo. Howard, in the early part of the week, near Charlestown, for living in adultery. After they had been incarcerated for several days they concluded to marry. The ceremony having been performed they were released.

Horace Place, son of Joseph J. Place, aged about fourteen, who carries the COURIER-JOURNAL on the upper route, while climbing on the hospital fence yesterday afternoon, fell and broke his arm. He is a civil, honest and faithful boy. The subscribers to whom he has served the papers so regularly will regret his misfortune.

Dr. V. P. Jackson, as a matrimonialist, is a great success. Out of four gentlemen and one lady who have boarded at his house within two years past every one has married. It has been recommended that Dr. W. N. McCoy, Dr. Geo. W. Lampton and any others in a similar predicament had better board with the Doctor.

There will be no agricultural exhibition at New Washington this year. The reason of this is because there is a reign of terror in that community. The Board of Directors of the Jefferson and Clark County Agricultural Association held a meeting and decided that it would not be judicious to hold a fair this year, in consequence of a band of rowdies living in that vicinity. This fact certainly deserves the attention of the next grand jury that shall convene at Charlestown. It is a very dreadful condition of affairs if mob violence has gained such an ascendancy in our midst that peaceable citizens cannot assemble together for legal and laudable ends. Not long since a vigilance committee was formed in the vicinity of New Washington. What has it done? Has it sold out to a set of ruffians? This condition of affairs demands to be made a specialty at the next meeting of the court, and if it is not the blame should rest upon our county officials for neglect.

In yesterday's Jeffersonville news of the Commercial appeared a communication, signed "Veritas," which speaks in a very disrespectful manner of the action of Col. W. H. D. Cochran in regard to the fire at the residence of T. J. Howard, Jr., in which he ordered the Government engine back to the engine-house. The communication places Col. C. before the public in a very erroneous light. The firemen are instructed not to bring out the Government engine until ordered. Col. Cochran simply reprimanded the firemen for coming out without orders, and, seeing the fire was out, he instructed them to return home. The invaluable service which the Government fire department has rendered to the city is recognized by all our citizens, with scarcely a single exception, and, in addition to this, the courtesy of the Government officials and the members of the fire department has been such as to save the city several thousand dollars per annum. In view of these facts, it is much to be regretted that "Veritas" should so hastily rush into print to ventilate what, in his opinion, is "red-tapeism."

BUSINESS NOTICE.

George B. Ferrier having resigned his position as postoffice clerk, has now assumed exclusive control of the postoffice news stand, and has fitted it up in a handsome style with a large stock of stationery, school books and all the articles of a first-class stationery establishment. He has also on hand the COURIER-JOURNAL, the Cincinnati, New Albany and Indianapolis dailies.

☞ Four hundred Gatling cannon are to be made at Colt's Armory, Hartford, for the Russian, Turkish and Egyptian Governments. They are nothing more or less than the mitrailleurs so much talked about just now.

☞ Prussia has 359 associations for the improvement of the soil by drainage, irrigation, and the building of dikes.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
New Orleans	SHANNON	5 P. M.
New Orleans	WAUANITA	5 P. M.
Nashville	MOLLIE EBERT	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 1.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Leonora, Madison.
Mollie Moore, Pitts.
Belfast, Cincinnati.
United States, Cin.
Palestine, Henderson.
Abeona, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 1.

Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.
United States, Cin.
Palestine, Henderson.

THE RIVER continues to swell slowly, and had risen five inches up to 6 p. m. yesterday. It will probably rise four or five inches more before it commences to recede again. Now in the pass down the Indian chute 30 inches large. The weather yesterday was warmer than the day previous, notwithstanding there was a pleasant breeze blowing all day. Freights were offering more freely, yet the amount of tonnage is largely in excess of freights.

The Shannon and Wauanita are both advertised to leave for New Orleans to-day at 5 p. m.

The Emma Floyd will commence loading for Memphis Monday.

The Camelia will arrive to-morrow from Memphis, and be turned over to her new owners.

The Argonaut will take the place of the Watts in the Tennessee river trade.

The Mollie did not get off yesterday evening, but will leave for Clarksville and Nashville at 4 p. m. to-day, positively.

Capt. Keizer, Superintendent of the St. Louis Packet Company, left for St. Louis yesterday evening.

Capt. A. McVay, chief clerk of the Frank Pargoud, left for New Orleans yesterday evening via railroad.

The steamer Morning Star is the regular mail packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. promptly.

The Ben Franklin is the morning boat for Cincinnati and the Gen. Lytle the evening boat to-day.

The Nat. Williams, Capt. Noah Neal, will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for Madison at 1 p. m.

The steamer Glasgow, Capt. Geo. Dickinson, will back out to-morrow evening for White and Black rivers, positively. Shippers, send your freight ahead.

The Florence Lee, a new boat just completed at Cincinnati, will be down early this morning on her way to Tennessee river, and will take all freights offered for that river.

The condition of the Mississippi is bad beyond the power of description. Sand-bars, logs, stumps, and obstructions of every character impede the boats navigating the stream.

Capt. A. T. Gilmore and family, and Capt. B. C. Levi and wife returned to the city yesterday after an absence of two months, on a general pleasure tour through the Northern and Eastern States.

Two barges, one laden with coal and the other with stone, are sunk at Four-mile Bar, and are obstructions to navigation. One lies just above the lower crossing in the outside chute. The coal belongs to Captain Wm. Stone.

The new boat Mollie Moore came in from Pittsburg with about 250 tons of freight, and will descend the falls this morning, landing at the Portland wharf, where she will remain until to-morrow evening to receive freight for New Orleans and intermediate landings.

The Fiesta claims her last trip from New Orleans to Jefferson and back was the quickest time ever made on the route. Left New Orleans August 15th, 5:30 p. m., and back at New Orleans 4:30 a. m., August 22d. Time from New Orleans to Jefferson and return, seven days and eleven hours.

The bayou at Jefferson at last accounts was bank full, and was rising slowly. The late rains there appear to have had considerable effect on the bayou, and keep it changing like a weather-cock. The lakes afford plenty of water to run all the cut roads in the dark. Plenty of water above the raft for all practicable purposes, although we don't know when it is rising or falling.

John D. Adams, of Memphis, thinks of running three of his largest Arkansas boats, during the low water season, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Arkansas, in connection with his lighter draft boats navigating that stream. Of course this arrangement comes under the auspices of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company. The steamers to run to St. Louis are the Mart. Walt, Legal Tender, and Pat. Cleburne.

The extent of the commerce of the Western rivers is seen in the following aggregate of steamers, barges, and canal boats, with the tonnage:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamboats	1,028	271,507
Barges	945	118,391
Total tonnage		389,898

The work on the Dexter, at Hambleton, Collier & Co.'s marine ways, is progressing rapidly and will result in making her one of the largest and best steamboats afloat. The work of cutting her from stem to stern in two places and spreading her twelve feet has been successfully accomplished, and a large force is now busily engaged in filling up the gaps with new beams and carlins. An entire new bow will be put on her; she will also be cut in two aft of the wheel-houses and lengthened. When completed her length will be 325 feet; breadth 52 feet.

The St. Louis Democrat says: Messrs. Stillwell, Powell & Co., who are large owners in several of our New Orleans packets, yesterday chartered of the Illinois Packet Company the light-draught steamer Illinois, which they will run between here and Cairo as a "scout" to render assistance to their boats during the present extreme low stage of water hence to Cairo. The Illinois will be commanded by Capt. Suggs, and Capt. Dave Powell will go along as commodore. She is credited with being capable of carrying three hundred tons in four feet of water, and will no doubt render valuable assistance in the present troublesome times of navigation.

Dunham, of the Van Buren (Arkansas) Press, speaking of the boat to be named for him, and the one for old man Wheeler, says: "The compliment to ourself was certainly unexpected, and none the less gratifying, and we can account for the honor in no other way than that the packet company believed 'a good name was better than great riches.' And for Judge Wheeler, we can say that it is a very deserving compliment to an old and faithful editor and good man. We shall try and bear our part of the honor with becoming modesty. The 'old man of the Herald' says, as far as he is concerned, in regard to the last sentence, 'Same here.' Ahem!"

A very distressing and painful accident happened to pilot Ambrose Dennis, of the steamer Fleetwood, Tuesday afternoon, near Ironton. While making a landing, in stepping from one side of the pilot-house to the other a board gave way, letting his foot down at the side of the pilot-wheel, the rudder at the same time striking something, bringing the wheel around suddenly, the spokes striking his ankle in rapid succession and breaking the bones. On the arrival of the boat at Ironton the ankle was set and dressed by Dr. D. C. Wilson. Mr. Dennis managed to retain control of the wheel until relieved, though suffering severely. The accident will confine him to his room for several weeks, but the injury will not be permanent.

The Abeona arrived from Cincinnati yesterday with a big trip, drawing too much water to descend the falls. Her cargo consisted of 35 kegs of nails, 28 caddies tobacco, 23 barrels flour, 100 kegs tar, 587 kitts mackerel, 143 barrels and 24 half barrels fish, 50 grindstones, 23 tierces hams, 27 kegs lard, 4 hhds sugar, 18 dozen brooms, 38 barrels sugar, 28 barrels coal oil, 53 kegs nails, 100 barrels mess pork, 50 kegs horse shoes, 43 sacks coffee, 100 empty trunks, 106 kegs lard, 285 barrels coal oil, 59 hogsheads tobacco, 20 boxes starch, 50 dozen washboards, 12 dozen tubs, 11 half barrels whisky, 25 dozen chairs, 10 bedsteads, 75 washstands, 45 tables, 15 lounges, 15 side-boards, 30 boxes glassware, all of which will be reshipped on the steamer Anna.

The Belfast, from Cincinnati, en route for New Orleans, arrived at the city wharf yesterday evening, and will descend the falls this morning provided there is sufficient water; if not she will be lightened and taken over. The following is the list of her cargo: 666 barrels and 25 half barrels whisky, 89 dozen chairs, 50 tons iron, 500 boxes soap, 45 dozen brooms, 20 boxes cheese, 36 tierces, 10 pails and 200 kegs lard, 110 boxes candles, 100 bundles chair legs, 300 barrels coal oil, 500 cases petroleum, 50 barrels machine oil, 82 barrels vinegar, 40 dozen hames, 120 empty trunks, 151 bundles box stuff, 4 hhds bacon, 250 barrels pork, 150 cases and 10 kegs liquors, 8 dozen seives, 205 bundles broom handles, 43 boxes glassware, 38 bellows, 20 bbls flour, 50 tierces hams, 100 barrels potatoes, 46 dozen buckets, 45 dozen washboards, 57 cases boots and shoes, 102 bundles felloes, 51 bundles wagon stuff, 24 kitts fish, 7 casks castings, 202 boxes cheese, 11 rolls leather, 6 half barrels pickles, 150 cases canned fruit, 11 kegs butter, 84 bundles bed-bottoms, 20 dozen well buckets, 4 barrels onions, 125 boxes starch, 852 plows, 352 grindstones, 20 horses, 31 bales hay, 2 buggies, 27 sacks oats, 20 sacks bran, 19 tons machinery, 2 wagons, 3 barouches, 200 bed-steads, 50 bureaus, 100 washstands, 28 tables, 30 lounges, 10 sideboards, 10 cook-stoves, 20 coils rope, 350 packages merchandise.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Ed. Corben, well-known in Cincinnati, and more particularly in river circles, as an old-time steamboat clerk. Last Saturday he accidentally fell overboard from the steamer Fleetwood, near Chilo, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. The deceased was 5 feet 11 inches high, auburn hair, and slightly bald on top of the head. He wore dark, heavy cassinet pants, buff linen coat, new Congress shoes, white cotton socks and a white shirt. The deceased leaves a widow and several children, residing on East Front street, near Ohmer's East End Garden. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the body by his distressed wife, Mrs. Anna M. Corben, or at Carret & Langanbeck's drug store, southeast corner of Pearl and Broadway. The deceased was a son of Mr. Corben, the old and well-known proprietor of Sportsman's Hall, in Fulton, and was about forty-seven years old. He was clerk on the steamers Pike No. 8 and Gen. Scott twenty-five years ago, and was engaged in business several years in Terre Haute, Ind. The deceased was generous to a fault. Dumont shipped two shafts and cranks, each weighing 8,000 pounds, by the Abeona, yesterday, to Memphis. They are intended for Capt. Jas. Lee, Jr., who is building a new side-wheel steamer at Memphis for the C. E. Hillman's machinery. Charley Cole, interested in the Red river trade, was among the Abeona's passengers for Memphis. A number of Cincinnatians, the guests of Capt. J. P. Sedam, have gone with the Belfast as far as Louisville, including D. Z. Sedam, the venerable father of the Captain, Capts. C. F. Kendall and Mart. R. Fisher, and Capt. Wes. Fisher, U. S. Local Inspector.

See third or fourth page for river dispatches.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Ext. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	...No. 5 Nashville Exp... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	...No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	...No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:55 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	...No. 13, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	...No. 5, Express... (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	...No. 7, Night Express... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	3:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		4:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

The Kansas Pacific Railroad had a shipment of cattle over their road on Sunday which amounted to nearly a thousand head.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is now issuing one thousand mile tickets, good on that road and all of its branches and connections till used by the parties purchasing, or any of their families. The tickets for the thousand miles are put at $30, or three cents a mile, which is certainly very low fare, to say nothing of the conveniences of the arrangement.

The Johnstown (Pa) Tribune says: "There is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, near this place, a watchman named Samuel J. Hill who has held the position for seventeen consecutive years. In this time he has walked 63,875 miles, or the distance of two and a half times around the earth, and yet not been five miles away from home. He has not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor in that time, never been heard to swear, has not lost a night from sickness in all that time, and his eyesight is as good as ever."

Colonel J. E. Sickles, chief engineer, and Col. Ryan, purchasing agent, of the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red river railroad, have been in St. Louis for the past two or three days transacting business of importance connected with that road. They have purchased a large amount of supplies, including several engines from the Pacific railroad, which, together with other rolling stock, will be shipped to Unica on the Mississippi river, from which point the road runs. Nearly one hundred miles of the road is already graded and forty miles are now in running order. From Unica it will run to Camden, Ark., and thence to Shreveport, and will be completed clear through in about seventy days. Within the past ten days over two thousand men have been forwarded from St. Louis to work on this road. When completed it will be an important feeder to St. Louis via [illegible].

The other day we inspected the electric railroad signal, a unique and ingenious invention of Mr. Robinson of Pioneer, Penn. It consists of electric wires so arranged that about a mile and a half or two miles from a crossing one car wheel will press a spring against the track, completing the circuit and setting a bell to ringing, which continues until the train has passed the crossing. When the circuit is broken and the bell ceases. Again, a mile or two from a station, a wire is placed, which is pressed against the track by each wheel, and sprung up on the removal of the weight. Thus with each completion of the circuit a tap is wrung on the bell at the station, and the direction, distance, rapidity and length of the approaching train is designated. When a switch or drawbridge is out of place, the approaching train will sound an alarm at the station, and throw up a signal to warn the engineer of his danger.—[Titusville Herald.

The St. Louis Times of the 31st ult. says: The officers and employes of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road paid a visit to this city last evening, and presented to E. Sweet, chief engineer, an elegant Jurgensen gold watch and chain, valued at $600, as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held for services rendered. The affair took place at the Southern Hotel, and was followed by a select banquet. The party left Monmouth at 9:30 a. m., reaching St. Louis at 8 p. m., of Tuesday. The following is a list of officers of the road: E. Young, Vice and acting President; H. H. Boody, Treasurer; H. Lesse, Superintendent of Joseph division; W. H. Pettibone, Superintendent of Rock Island division; J. R. Jones, Superintendent Middle division; R. A. Kehle, general freight and passenger agent; J. P. Whitehead, auditor and general ticket agent; H. P. Boody, local Treasurer; E. Sweet, Chief Engineer; H. E. Mommsen, coal agent.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1870.

Financial affairs show no positive improvement, but the opinion prevails that this month will witness a relaxation of the present stringency, and that, as country merchants come to buy, they will pay up old accounts, which will put our merchants in a flush condition. The banks charge from 9 to 12 per cent., but street rates run from 12 to 18.

EXCHANGE—Is very firm, as the demand is good and the supply light.

GOLD—Has been changing hands freely to-day. The price is firm, but it does not seem to be able to advance much. Holders are selling out, as they see no chance for much rise, and our bankers buy on small margins. Gold opened at 116¾, it stood 116⅛ at 12 m., but closed at 116⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 156 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	115¾	116¾
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	108	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are inactive but firm:

Five-twenties, 1862	113¾@114¼
Five-twenties, 1864	112 @112½
Five-twenties, 1865	110½@111½
Five-twenties, 1865	110¾@111¾
Five-twenties, new issue	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1867	109¾@110¼
Five-twenties, 1868	109¾@110¼
Ten-forties	105 @106
Cy 6's	110¾@111¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114¼	114¼	114⅛	..	⅛
" '62	112⅞	112⅞	113	⅛	..
" '64	111	111⅛	111⅜	⅜	..
" '65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜	..	..
New issue	109⅞	110	110	..	..
" '67	110	110⅛	110⅛	..	..
Coupons '68	110	110⅛	110⅛	..	..
10-40 coupons	109	109	108	..	3
Cy 6s	111	111¼	111⅜	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Have not shown a great degree of life to-day. Some Nashville railroad stock changed hands at full rates, and a few Short Line 7 per cent. bonds were offered, and buyers found for one or two small lots. Some Farmers' Bank stock was sold, and a few shares of Bank of Kentucky stock went off at good prices.

THE WAR AND TRADE—The theory that war brings prosperity to anybody is pretty effectually exploded, and the class of writers who predicted such results have pretty effectually played out. The London Bullionist, in a recent article on the effect of the war on British trade and manufactures, says:

Although cut lamentably short, business, in its reduced proportions, is not unsound; the loss lies in the diminution of transactions, not in their quality, and every branch is apparently affected in a similar manner. Very great depression exists in all those departments of manufactures which supply the export trade, the cause of which is too plain to require statement. Cotton and iron seem to suffer most. But with respect to the former, truth compels the observation that the outbreak of the war is not wholly to blame. In Liverpool excessive speculation, not to say gambling, has been carried on, and in some instances, rumor has it, worse than gambling. At any rate, the collapse in that center of affairs has made its reaction very distinctly felt on the London 'change by forced sales of securities. It is our foreign trade, of course—infinitely the most important and valuable to us—that the war affects. Our manufacturing population and enormous plant would find only wretched employment indeed in the bare supply of the home markets, but any considerable interruption of our intercourse with those abroad must be disastrous to our industry. As long as the war lasts, however, we fear we may make up our minds to this. The shutting up by blockades of ports we have been accustomed to trade to—the inevitable rise of freights as a consequence of high rates of insurance and increased risks—the obscurity and doubt which hang over questions connected with contraband of war, and which our Government declares itself unable to elucidate—these and twenty other circumstances combine to restrict our foreign trade; and unless hostilities be brought to a rapid conclusion—as to which he would be a bold writer who would venture a prediction—we may be prepared for loss and suffering in this principal branch of our great commerce. With respect to the money market, which is the heart and spring of activity of all business, a steady observation will bring conviction of its soundness. Capital, however, will probably have to submit to another period of forced inactivity. But better that than risky speculation. The market, however, is now quite clear from the results, trifling in themselves, of overdone engagements; and if gold has in certain quantities gone abroad, whether for loans or in the purchase of securities, it is not to be forgotten that these securities remain in our hands, and are constantly drawing, in the shape of dividends, a golden tide to our shores. The complaint will most likely be, not that money is not plentiful, but that it cannot meet adequate employment. All sound securities, including the leading railways, may be anticipated to profit by this, as offering safe and solid investments. But the steady, continuous rise in the price of wheat is a fact of grave import which cannot be lost sight of. On the whole, our commercial and monetary prospects must be described as of a mixed character. A restricted trade and forced cessation of employment for labor and capital, through no fault of our own, is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. On the other hand, satisfaction cannot but be felt with the fact that our business affairs are in so sound a condition, our outstanding engagements so few and trifling, that this country is well prepared to pass again through a period of commercial inactivity should the continuance of the war force it on us. But our hopes tend all the other way.

A FRENCH FINANCIAL COMPLICATION.—It seems that France has, at a very early period in her war with Prussia, gone into the greenback-legal-tender-shinplaster business, and on a pretty extensive scale at that. [illegible] Upon the question of French Bills of Exchange, a very important question, says the New York Journal of Commerce, has arisen in reference to bills of exchange on Paris, where specie payments are now suspended. The action of the Corps Legislatif undoubtedly legalizes the tender of bank paper for all obligations incurred after the date of its promulgation, on the 13th inst. Bills now sold here on Paris would be payable there in bank notes, unless by some special agreement to the contrary. But how is it with bills previously running to maturity? The proper answer to this question creates no little discussion in business circles. Some firms in this city, who had remitted largely of French bills before the war, have created much feeling by notifying the drawers that they will insist upon the gold or its equivalent, for all such obligations.

Whether this should be done will be governed by two distinct considerations. First, can it be legally enforced in France? The law in itself is very explicit, and seems to make no exceptions in favor of obligations previously incurred. We have the original in French, and have made the following very literal translation:

Article 1. Beginning from the day of the promulgation of the present law, the notes of the Bank of France shall be received as legal money by the public offices and private persons.

2. Until a new order the bank is released from the obligation of redeeming its notes in coin.

3. In any case the issues of the bank and of its branches shall not exceed one milliard eight hundred millions.

4. The provisions of articles two and three hereof are applicable to the Bank of Algeria, whose issues of notes shall not exceed the amount of eighteen millions.

5. Small notes (*les coupones des billets*) may be reduced to 25 francs.

Promulgated in the Journal Officiel of August 13th.

It would seem from this that the law applies alike and without distinction to all maturing obligations. We do not believe any bill could be lawfully protested in Paris for which the bank paper was offered in payment.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	144	28
Bacon, tcs	13	149
Bacon, casks	211	189
Butter, bags	4	..
Barley, s'ks	344	..
Bagging, pcs	55	380
Bale Rope, coils	28	33
Cotton, bales	3	99
Coffee, bgs	101	185
Cheese, pkgs	92	55
Candles, bxs	88	278
Cement, bbls	..	1045
Corn, bus	..	..
Coal, bush	..	4750
Eggs, bxs, bbls	12	..
Flour, bbls	240	291
Fruit, pkgs	35	79
Furniture, pcs	402	195
Feathers, bags	52	7
Hides, bdls	155	50
Hogs, head	91	..
Hay, bales	50	40
Horses, head	17	6
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	294	605
Iron, pig, tons	18	15
Lard, tcs	6	79
Lard, kegs	55	78
Salt, sks	..	..
Merchandise, pkgs	1718	1200
Mules, head	..	..
Nails, kegs	344	248
Oats, sks	553	..
Offal, sks	..	118
Pork, bbls	..	15
Pork, pcs	180	31
Potatoes, bbls	1	659
Rye, sks	49	..
Sugar, hhds	30	17
Sugar, bxs and bbls	13	188
Salt, bbls	..	340
Seeds, bags	131	676
Shingles, M	..	4500
Tobacco, hhds	185	156
Tobacco, boxes	28	322
Whisky, bbls	489	480
Wheat, sacks	1915	..
Wool, bags	13	10
Woodenware, pkgs	99	307

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet, and transactions are confined to small lots, at $2 05@2 10 per gallon.

APPLES—Receipts are ample to supply the demand, which is entirely local, and no transactions for shipment are reported. Prices range from $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, and sales are made on arrival at 28@30c per lb.

BATTING—Is quiet and steady, with sales at 22@27c per lb, as to quality.

BAGS—Prices for seamless bags and Burlaps rule steady. Gunnies are nominal. Seamless grain bags are quoted at 2-bush at 42½@45c; 2½-bush at 30@32c and 3-bush at 13@43c. Burlaps are in fair request at [illegible] for 4-bush and 17@18c for 3-bush.

BUTTER—There is a good inquiry for fresh country butter and choice lots readily command [illegible] in lots; prime to good is held at 18 to 25c; Indiana tub butter is in good supply and is offered at [illegible], while choice Ohio and Western New York tub commands [illegible]. We note a sale of 700 lbs choice country at [illegible].

BALE ROPE—Is steady at 8 to 9c in coils and half coils, with fair daily sales on the market. Sales include [illegible] at 8½c.

BAGGING—The market is reported steady, and sales are made at prices which have ruled for several days. Manufacturers, however, are reported to have made concessions to dealers. Sales to-day include [illegible] pieces flax at 20c and [illegible] pieces 2-lb hemp at [illegible].

BARLEY—Receipts are quite liberal and prices rule steady. Dealers are paying [illegible] for spring and $1 05@1 10 for fall.

BROOM-CORN—We hear of no receipts, but prime lots would command from $90@100 per ton.

BALING TWINE—Is steady and in fair demand at 18 to 20c per lb.

COFFEE—The market for Rio rules steady, with a fair demand, and we quote at 18 to 20c for common to choice grades.

COTTON YARNS—The market is well supplied and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote No. 500 at 12½@17½c; No. 600 at 13½@[illegible]; No. 700 at 11½@12½c; pound yarns [illegible].

CORN—There is nothing of importance transpiring in this commodity. Small jobbing sales are made and good to prime shelled is held at 90c@$1 per bushel, sacks included. Ear corn commands 90c on arrival and 95@98c from store. We note sales of 300 bushels shelled at $1, sacks included.

COTTON—The market exhibited a little more animation to-day, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote:

Middling	18 @18½
Low middling	17 @17½
Good ordinary	14½@16
Ordinary	12½@13

CEMENT—Is steady, and sales to-day include 1,045 bbls at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is lower. We quote bolted at 90@95c per bushel loose. Kiln dried is in fair request at [illegible] per bbl.

CANDLES—Firmness and a good demand are the features of the trade. Stocks are ample, but are being rapidly reduced. Manufacturers are preparing to commence operations for the fall and winter. We quote full-weight candles at 19½@20½c, 12-oz at 14½@15c, and 14-oz at 13½@14½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory and Kentucky cream cheese are quoted at 13½@14c, with a fair demand and light stocks.

DRIED APPLES—Receipts as yet are light. Dealers report new crop at 4@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and readily command 14@15c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—Is quotably unchanged, and prime lots meet with ready sale at $1 90@2 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Prices are well maintained, and dealers are selling at 75@77c for strictly prime to choice lots.

FLOUR—The market rules lower with ample stocks. Sales to-day include 1,440 bbls. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	5 50@5 75
Fancy	7 00@7 50
Rye Flour	6 00@6 25

FISH—Prices rule steady with a fair demand. We quote mackerel at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1 medium and large. No. 1 kits, $2 75@3 00. Whitefish are quoted at $6 50@8 25 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Sardines are quoted at 20@30c per box.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote lemons at $15 50@17 per box. Layer raisins are steady $4 75@4 90. Zante currants at 16@18c, and figs at 17@18c.

GINSENG—Is quiet. Sales of strictly prime lots are made at 80c per lb.

HAY—Is in ample supply, and new timothy commands on the wharf $15@17 per ton, as to quality, with $1@1 50 per ton advance from store and delivered on cars. Old hay commands $18 per ton from store for strictly prime qualities.

HIDES—Are steady, with light receipts. We quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry-salted at 15@17c, and green-salted at 8@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair demand and steady at 6@6½c per lb.

MALT—We have no change to note in the market. We quote fall malt at $1 35@1 45; spring at $1 10@1 25; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand prevails and we continue to quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼s	62	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63	@ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Sirups are steady at 40c to $1 per gallon. New Orleans molasses is steady at 80@90c per gallon.

NAILS—Are unchanged, with a fair demand. We quote:

10d at $4 00@4 25	6d at $4 75@5 00
40d at $4 00@4 25	4d at $5 00@5 25
8d at $4 50@4 75	3d at $5 75@6 00

OFFAL—Is quiet and steady. We quote bran at $16@17, shorts at $18@19, middlings at $28@30, and shipstuffs at $24@25 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair demand, and are selling at $2@2 50 per bbl.

OILS—We quote Linseed oil at $1 05@1 10. Lard oil at $1 20@1 25 for No. 1 and $1@1 08 for No. 2. Coal oil 25c.

OATS—Receipts are fully up to the requirements of the market, and dealers are paying 35 to 40c per bu, in bulk on arrival. Sales are made from store at 40 to 43c, in bulk, and 47@50c, including burlaps. We note sales of 400 bu at 50c and burlaps included.

POULTRY—A fair supply of chickens is reported, and sales are made in lots on arrival at $2 50@3 75 per dozen.

POTATOES—A good degree of activity prevails. Prime potatoes command $1 50@1 75 per bbl on arrival loose, and $2 25@2 50 per bbl packed and in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—The market is showing more animation for bacon, and prices are well maintained. Sales to-day include 161 casks, and we continue to quote clear sides at 18½@19c, clear rib sides at 17¾@18c, and shoulders at 14¼@15c. Bulk meats are steady with a light demand, and quotations are as follows: Clear sides 17¼c, clear rib sides 16¾@16⅞c, and shoulders at 13¼@13½c. Hams are in good request; sales to-day include 35 tcs at 22½@23c. Lard is steady with a moderate demand. We note sales of 35 tierces prime leaf at 17c. We quote tierce lard at 16¾@17c, and keg at 18½@19c.

RYE—Receipts are moderate and command 75c per bushel on arrival.

RICE—Stocks are fair and prices are unchanged. We quote the various grades at 8½@9½c. per lb.

STARCH—Is in fair demand, and the various brands of prime starch command 6 to 7c for round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7½@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—Prices are unchanged:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 30
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—The market is moderately active, and well supplied with all grades except New Orleans, which are in light supply, and are quoted at 11½@13½c per lb for common to choice in bbl and hhd lots. Hard refined sugars range from 14½ to 15c, and soft refined from 12½c for C yellow to 14½c for As. Demeraras are steady at 13@13½c. P. R. at 11@12½c, and Cuba at 11@12c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in demand. We quote tallow at 9c on arrival, and grease at 7 to 9c as to quality.

TIN PLATE—Is firm, with a fair demand, and steady. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	[illegible]
I. X., 10x14	[illegible]@13 50
[illegible]	15 00@15 50
I. C., 14x20	13 50
I. X., 14x20	16 50

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are firm, with a fair demand. We quote:

Block tin, per lb	47c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—Is in good request. Dealers are paying for unwashed wool 28@31c per lb, and tub-washed commands 41@47c per lb.

WHEAT—Is quotably unchanged, and the market is in about the same condition as has ruled for several weeks. We continue to quote red wheat at $1@1 10 per bushel on arrival, and white at $1 10@1 20 per bushel.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is quiet, and we quote at 90c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened to-day with a fair degree of buoyancy, and as compared with the past week prices are well maintained. The sales at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 126 hhds.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 4 hhds Barren county lugs and common leaf at $8 10, 7 45, 7 85, 6 20; 4 hhds Warren county lugs at 5 55, 6 20, 5 35, 6 10.

The NINTH STREET HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 8 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $4 90 to 6 90; 7 hhds Barren county leaf at 7 50 to 10 75; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at 10 00; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at 16 00 and 17 50; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at 5 90; 1 hhd Indiana leaf at 8 30.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 45 hhds: 6 hhds Owen county leaf at $17 50, 15, 14 75, 14, 11, 10; 1 do do lugs, $7 20; 20 do Daviess county leaf, $16, 11, 11 25, 11 25, 11 25, 10 50, 10 50, 11 25, 11 25, 9 60, 9 20, 8 90, 9 10, 8, 7 90, 7, 8 70, 7 50, 7 20; 3 do do lugs and frozen, $8 10, 6 10, 4 75; 1 do Grayson county leaf, $7; 2 do do lugs, $6 10, 5 45; 1 do Ballard county common leaf, $8 30; 1 do do lugs, $6 25; 10 do common black fat, $7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 6 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 3 hhds Green county lugs at $5 35, 6 80, 7 40; 3 hhds Green county leaf at $7 60, 7 50, 8; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $9; 1 hhd Hart county common lugs at $6 20; 2 hhds Adair county common lugs at $6 50, 6 70; 2 hhds Adair county common leaf at $7 70, 8; 1 hhd Daviess county common lugs at $5 35; 4 hhds Ohio county common lugs at $5 35, 5 50, 5 30, 5; 4 hhds Ohio county common leaf at $7 70, 8 20, 9, 11.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 1 hhd leaf from Breckinridge county at $11 50; 1 hhd leaf from Trimble county at $10; 1 hhd leaf from Owen county at $11; 3 hhds lugs from Owen county at $7 20, 6 30, 7 20; 1 hhd leaf from Henderson county at $8 90; 3 hhds lugs from Henderson county at $6, 5 60, 5 05; 5 hhds common leaf from Daviess county at $7 75, 7 90, 7 50, 7 80, 7; 2 hhds leaf from Grayson county at $7 60, 7 20; 1 hhd lugs from Grayson county at $5 70; 5 hhds lugs from Indiana at $7, 6, 6, 5 50, 5 35; 2 hhds lugs from Daviess county at $5 10, 5; 1 hhd common leaf from Cumberland county at $8; 1 hhd lugs from Monroe county at $6 40; 1 hhd lugs from Hart county at $7 30; 1 hhd lugs from Logan county at $5 70; 2 hhds lugs from Graves county at $7, 7.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, August 29, 1870.

CATTLE—The market opened active at a decline of fully 50 cents on the 100 lbs. on the common and medium grades. There were some 486 head on the market and something over 350 head changed hands, so that a few are left over unsold. A good many feeders were on the market and bought such stock as suited their purposes for feeding, which relieved the market very much. But a few good, heavy beeves were on the market and they brought fair prices. Good butcher stuff sold for fair prices, and parties who handle this class of stock may always expect to realize fair profits for their trouble, as this description of stock always sell readily at fair prices. We now give grades and prices. Fancy grades consist of half bloods and full blooded Durhams, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800, none in the market. Good choice beeves, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400, sell at $6 50 to 7 50; but few on sale. Oxen that are fat sell at $5 50 to 6. Good choice butchers' stuff, consisting of fat cows, steers and heifers, weighing from 800 to 1,200, sell at from $5 to 6. Second quality from $4 to 4 50. Common and rough, $3 to 3 50, and tailings at $2 50 to 3 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milch cows sell, owing to quality, at from $30 to 60.

SHEEP—The market is fair, and all sell about as fast as they arrive. Feeders are buying all the good wethers at from $3 to 4, where they weigh from 90 to 110 lbs. Common mixed lots sell at from $1 50 to 2 50 per head. Lambs are in demand, and sell at from $1 50 to 2 50 for common, and good at $3 to 4 per head.

HOGS—The market is firm and the demand good for feeding and shipping purposes. Light sell at from $8 to 8 50, and heavy well-fatted at from $9 to 10 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Are being shipped South almost every day. We know nothing as to what prices they bring South, but shippers are not very sanguine as to a brisk market.

ment of Brook street from south side of Park Place to Harris' south line, which was read once, rule suspended, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McAteer, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walling, Walton, Yeams—[illegible].

Nays—None.

Mr. Edwards submitted the report of the special joint committee, declaring valid the proceedings of the General Council at the session Monday night, July 18, 1870, which was approved.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, September 8, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

A NEW INVENTION.

A Machine that will Pick Cotton.

The greatest labor and expense in the production of cotton, the great staple of the South, is involved in the operation of picking it from the plant after it has fully matured. Very often a large portion of the crop is ruined for the lack of suitable labor to gather it at the right moment. Hundreds of inventors have puzzled their brains to invent a substitute for the fingers of Sambo—to perfect a machine that did not vote, go to circuses, barbecues, &c., just when it was needed in the field. There were so many obstacles to be overcome that one inventor after another gave up the task as hopeless and the planter was forced to rely upon the negro and gather his crop as best he could. But at last the problem has been solved. A citizen of Louisville has the honor of having invented a machine which will pick cotton from the stalks in the field.

A public test of the invention was made yesterday in the presence of a number of practical planters at the establishment of Mr. John Pearce, on Main street, near Twelfth. The machine is called the Southern Cotton-picker, and is the invention of Mr. Wm. Apperly, assisted by Mr. Jno. Pearce and Capt. John T. Shirley, all of this city. The machine consists of four wheels and running gear similar to an ordinary wagon, except that all is of iron. In the center of the bed are a series of columns of fullers' teasles, an article used in giving the nap to cloth. It is simply the dried head of a plant, cone-shaped and covered with a number of sharp curved points. These teasles are contained in a cylinder of wire, and the entire set are raised and lowered by means of pulleys. The machine is run directly over the cotton rows, and the frame containing the columns of teasles lowered upon the plant. The frame is raised and the sharp points of the teasles strip the plant of all the cotton that is full ripe. Leaves, stems and unripe cotton are all rejected. A down motion of the frame strips the cotton from the frame by a set of stationary teasles, and with their points reverses and deposits it in a receptacle made for it, from which it can be taken at pleasure. The test yesterday was very satisfactory, and the opinion was expressed by those present that one of the smallest-sized machines and two men would do the work of thirty expert hands. A company called the Southern Cotton-Picking Company has been formed, and the manufacture of the machines will be carried on extensively. It is estimated that the machines will cost from $400 to $1,000, according to size. The rights for various districts in Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and other States, have already been disposed of, although the machine was only patented last month. The machine is very simple in construction and is destined to work a great revolution in the labor system of the South.

AN ELOPEMENT.

A Fair Party from the Shelby County Fair.

Cupid is ever on the wing, and true love, like good blood, will tell even though Jordan may be a hard road to travel—or words to that effect. This queer little cuss, whose great forte is the embellishing of French note paper with a life-size lithograph of himself, the only notable feature of which is that he is represented as having a bow, quiver, and arrows, and nothing else—not even his trowsers—has lately been "cutting up tricks" in Shelby county, and the good people of that part of the State have for a day or two been enjoying the excitement of a real sensation.

The cause of all this excitement was the elopement of Mr. Henry C. Price, of Shelby county, with Miss Alice Crutcher, of Spencer county. Why true love in their case had not glided glibly along, or whether or not

"'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,"

it is not for us to say; but we know that their love laughed at locksmiths and that they "may be happy yet."

On yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. C. Cowherd, Miss Lizzie Price and Mr. W. J. Cowherd, of Shelby county, this gay party gave out that they were going to the Shelby county fair, then in full blast; but it was a fairer fare than that of Shelby which they were seeking, and, coming to this city, they crossed over to Jeffersonville (happy receptacle of all runaway couples), where they soon procured the necessary license and were married. They were materially assisted by a young man, formerly of Shelby county, but now a resident of this city.

To all such determined and spirited young people our sympathies naturally go out, and we trust that this episode in their life may never be other than a pleasant one, and that they may hereafter so demean themselves that the old folks shall become reconciled and be constrained to say, "Bless you, my children."

BASE BALL.

The Falls City Game To-day.

The game for the benefit of the Falls City, one of our best and most deserving junior clubs, will take place at Cedar Hill this afternoon. The Blu Stockings, of New Albany, will be matched against them, so many of the members of the Eagles being absent to attend the Atlantic-Red Stocking game that that club was not able to play as had been arranged. The game will be a good and interesting one, and as the Falls City boys are looking for a future, those who are disposed to encourage them should attend. We hope to see a large crowd present.

Quite a number of the admirers of base ball in this city will be at Cincinnati to-day to see the great game between the Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Red Stockings. The half-fare rates on the railroads and steamboats offer strong inducements, which are eagerly availed of.

Charles J. Sweasey, having apologised for his bad conduct and promised to behave himself for the future, has been reinstated as a member of the Red Stocking first nine.

In the game at Jeffersonville Wednesday, the Jeffersonvilles beat the Blue Stockings of New Albany in seven innings, by a score of 64 to 15.

The Red Stockings beat the Live Oaks at Cincinnati Wednesday by a score of 35 to 12.

It is probable the Stars, of Covington, will play the Eagles at Cedar Hill to-morrow.

New York, Sept. 1.—In a game of base ball to-day between the Mutuals and Eckfords the former scored 27 and the latter 7.

BURGLARY.

A Gold Watch and Other Valuables Stolen.

On Monday evening last the residence of Mrs. Jane Crutcher, near Sixth cross street, on the line of the old Portland railway, was entered by a burglar, or some burglars, and a considerable amount of personal property was carried away. Mrs. Crutcher was absent at the time, visiting her mother, who was sick. There being no one present, the burglars had an easy time of it after once effecting an entrance into the house.

Among the valuables lost by Mrs. C. are the following: a lady's gold watch valued at $90, a gold breast-pin, an ear-ring, and $19 in money. Six or seven dollars were abstracted from an iron savings bank belonging to her little son, and the remainder was taken from the pocket of one of her dresses, which was hanging in the room. The watch has engraved on the inside of the case the maiden name of Mrs. C., Miss Jane Page.

A curious feature of the whole affair is that a large amount of silverware, which was found by the burglars, was left untouched, with the exception of a single spoon, which had been bent, apparently with the design of testing its genuineness. The rascals were evidently deceived as to its real value, and thus left it behind. These are the facts of the case as they were laid before the police authorities, and as we received them from Lieut. Shelly.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

A Cincinnati Merchant Feels the Fangs of the Tiger.

Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed man applied to the Chief of Police for a warrant for the arrest of a party of gamblers. He was highly indignant at the treatment he had received at their hands. He stated that he was a merchant from Cincinnati, and that on day before yesterday, while under the influence of liquor, he entered a gambling-house on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, and in a short time lost $75. Yesterday he went to the same house and lost $150, all the money he had. He then wanted to borrow $5 to take him home, but the gay gamboliers said they were not playing that game, and peremptorily refused to accommodate him. He was highly indignant at such base ingratitude, and said that such was not the custom of Cincinnati gamblers. When they won the last cent a man had, they would always loan him money enough to get out of town with, probably to prevent prosecution. He did not mind the money, but he wanted to punish the ungrateful wretches, so he "squealed." When last seen he was hunting the Clerk of the Court to issue a warrant.

CITY BUSINESS.

From a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from Colonel E. R. Wing, Minister to Ecuador, we learn that our county has established a name for one of its productions that promises for its future fame to eclipse that of "Old Bourbon," of our State, or "Robertson county," of Tennessee. A barrel of the celebrated whisky, made by Mr. W. L. Berry, of this vicinity, had reached Quito, Ecuador, and had been tested on a festive occasion of the dignitaries of the republic and pronounced by the South American Statesmen superior to anything of its character ever seen or imbibed in that country. The spirits made by Mr. Berry is from selected grain, and the great care and skill exercised by its experienced manufacturer assure an article to purchasers unsurpassed for body and purity, and a quality of spirits that rapidly ripens and mellows by age. "Daviess county whisky," such as this, will doubtless soon establish a reputation as high abroad as it has at home.—[Owensboro Monitor.

The Polygamous Congressman.

A few days ago we gave the particulars of a suit for divorce filed in the Louisville Chancery Court by Mrs. Tabitha Bowen, of this city, against Hon. C. C. Bowen, Congressman from Charleston, South Carolina. A dispatch was received here stating that he was about to be married to a wealthy and accomplished young lady of Augusta, Georgia. A Washington special of Aug. 31st says: "A large and fashionable audience assembled at the church of the Incarnation here this evening, to witness the nuptials of the Hon. C. C. Bowen, Congressman from South Carolina, to Miss Petigru King. The bride and groom left immediately for Charleston, via Baltimore."

The petition for a divorce was filed by Mrs. Bowen, but the divorce has not yet been granted, and the honorable gentleman has, in his haste to wed, committed bigamy.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Calaboose No. 4 had Tim Daley for drunkenness last night.

S. Barber, drunk, and H. Krebs, for perjury, were in police station No. 1 last night.

Pat Scully, charged with stealing a hot stove from Julia Tracey, was arrested by the police yesterday.

Mike Harvey, drunk, and E. C. Schick, on an assault warrant, were registered at police station No. 2 last night.

Kate Neely and Susan Barr, two Marshall-street women, engaged in a fight yesterday, causing the police to arrest them both.

Rev. Father Rooney, of this city, will lecture on "Infallibility" at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., on Sunday night next.

The Fire Department have spoiled the new couplings to their hose, and all fears of bursting the couplings hereafter are gone.

A health officer reports an unusual number of cases of dysentery in the city. The change in the weather is supposed to be the cause.

No trace whatever has yet been found to the man who was drowned at the falls on Wednesday at noon. The affair is certainly a strange one.

James Barber, an old gray-headed man living in the East End, was caught living in open adultery with a woman of evil repute yesterday. He was arrested upon the charge.

The Second Presbyterian church (Rev. Stuart Robinson's) hold a congregational meeting to-night at 7½ o'clock, being the first of a series of such gatherings just inaugurated.

The pupils of the Female High School conditioned at their examinations last June are requested to be present at the school for re-examination Wednesday next at 8½ a. m.

The remains of John H. McCallister, a young gentleman well known in this city, who died in St. Louis, of typhoid fever, a day or two since, were interred in Cave Hill yesterday.

'Squire Clements had two peace warrant cases yesterday. Mary Morgan against Mary Kane, bond $200 for three months. Mary Kane against Mary Powers, bond $100 for three months. It was a family quarrel.

The piston-rod belonging to the machinery of Messrs. Mitchell & Morgan's bagging factory, at the corner of First and Washington streets, broke yesterday afternoon, causing a loud noise and a general stampede.

The jail was occupied by C. Cabel, John Bush, and Sam Elam, charged with illicit distilling in Laurel and Wolf counties; Emily Roberts, upon a writ of habeas corpus from Green county, and Oregon Holbrook, of this city, for drunkenness.

We learn that Dr. Prettyman has secured as a teacher of the French language in his excellent institution a highly accomplished gentleman, who was born and educated in Paris, and who arrived in this country within the last few months.

Matthew Shannahan, charged with the murder of C. W. Montgomery, will have his preliminary examination in the City Court this morning. The case has created considerable interest, and the court-room will doubtless be crowded with spectators.

At a meeting of the Twilight club last night the following officers were elected: M. Boland, President; M. Clarke, Vice President; H. Linnaman, Financial Secretary; M. J. Mahey, Recording Secretary; C. J. Schranz, Treasurer; Ben. Gould, Sergeant-at-arms.

On Monday next the members of the Gillis Steam Fire Company No. 2 will give a grand picnic at Woodland Garden. The object of the occasion is to raise money to defray the expenses of furnishing sleeping rooms for the use of the members of that company.

The gold watch, found upon John Galway and supposed to have been stolen from a lady on a Market-street horse-car, has the initials M. M. on the outside of the case. The owner can get it by calling on Officers Cave, Slater, Marshal Pat Dillon, or the Chief of Police.

The St. Louis Times of yesterday says: Del. Brown, for many years chief clerk of the Everett house, and generally regarded in social circles as a confirmed bachelor, has finally yielded to love's persuasions, and will lead Miss Kate Baldwin, of Louisville, to the hymeneal altar on Wednesday next.

Dan'l Bentley, Jr., of Madison county, was before Commissioner Beattie yesterday upon the charge of assaulting Jeff. McKinney, a negro. Discharged. Roley Hazlewood, also of Madison county, was there upon the charge of assaulting Ben Hill, a negro. Bond in $400 was required to answer at the next term of the United States Court.

Mary Haggard, a negro, has been employed at a house of prostitution on Jackson street, as a servant. On Monday last she stole a pocket-book containing a note for $300 and about $20 in cash, from Josie Martin, an inmate of the house, and left for parts unknown. Last night officers Sinkhorn and Hines arrested Mary in a negro house on Tenth street, between Magazine and Broadway, and placed her in jail.

Yesterday morning Mr. T. W. Armstrong presented himself at the City Court on a charge of drunkenness. In palliation of his offense his attorney stated that Mr. A. was a Sunday-school teacher in Oldham county, a man of good moral character, and a Christian gentleman, and that his inebriate condition was the result of an accident. In consideration of this his Honor let him off with a fine of five dollars, the lowest sum allowed "in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided."

The Cincinnati Chronicle of yesterday says: "As the Cincinnati train on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati railroad last night was approaching Sparta, the whistle sounded and the train came to a stop, much to the wonder of the passengers. It was then discovered that one of the abutments of the bridge in advance was on fire. Fortunately, a few buckets of water extinguished the flames, and the train passed over. This, we believe, is the same bridge that broke down some time ago. It was not known how the fire originated."

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Ordinance Regulating the Publication of the Official Proceedings and Ordinances of the General Council.

The following ordinance, regulating the public printing, was passed by the lower board of the General Council. In the upper board it was referred to the joint Committees on Printing and the City Attorney:

An ordinance regulating the publishing of the official proceedings and ordinances of the General Council.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville,* That the official proceedings of the two boards composing the General Council, and the ordinances that may from time to time be passed by said boards, shall be published as required by the provisions of clauses five and six of section five (5) in the city charter in two (2) daily papers published in the city of Louisville having the largest permanent city circulation, one of which shall be of English and the other of German publication.

Sec. 2. The basis of permanent city circulation shall be established according to the number of bona fide city subscribers, which shall be under the oath of the proprietors, clerks or book-keepers of the respective daily papers published within the city, each monthly statement to be certified to as correct by the editor or foreman of said newspapers. Their subscription books also shall be subject to the inspection of the General Council, which shall be annually in the month of September of each year.

Sec. 3. The two (2) papers, as referred to in section first of this ordinance, thus proving to have the largest permanent city circulation shall be selected by the General Council in joint session by a viva voce vote, in the month of September of each year, to do the city printing as herein required.

Sec. 4. The rates to be charged the city by the papers so selected shall not exceed the current rates, less thirty-three and one-third per cent. discount therefrom, for publishing the official proceedings of the General Council, and twenty-five per cent. discount therefrom for the publication of city ordinances.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Merchants' Licenses.

Some weeks ago the Common Council adopted an ordinance regulating the licenses of merchants. The licenses were divided into seventeen classes, and the following rates fixed: First-class to pay an annual license of $500; second, $450; third, $400; fourth, $350; fifth, $300; sixth, $250; seventh, 200; eighth, $175, ninth, $150; tenth, $100; eleventh, $50; twelfth, $30; thirteenth, $25; fourteenth, $20; fifteenth, $15; sixteenth, $10; seventeenth, $5. The Board of Aldermen amended the ordinance, reducing the rates as follows: First class, $300; second, $240; third, $200; fourth, $180; fifth, $160; sixth, $140; seventh $125, eighth $100, ninth $80, tenth $70, eleventh, $60; twelfth, $50; thirteenth, $40; fourteenth, $30; fifteenth, $20; sixteenth, $10; seventeenth, $5. The lower Board refused to concur in the amendments and adhered to their former action.

Almost an Accident.

At 10½ o'clock last night some gentlemen who were sitting in front of the Louisville Hotel were suddenly scared from their seats, and, upon looking around, they saw an indiscriminate pile of lumber and horses lying upon the very ground upon which they had been sitting. It seems that Isaac Bailey had started with a load of lumber from one of the lumber yards in the East-end, and, while on the road down street, he stopped at an inn and took on too much whisky. When he started again the horses attached to the wagon ran off, the result of which was as above stated. He was arrested by Officers Hord and Delaney and placed in jail.

The Census.

The official report of the census takers places the population of this city at 100,029. This, as is usual in such cases, is much less than everybody expected it to be. However, we are sure that the return is very incomplete. In fact, we know of many persons who have not been called upon, and, consequently, have not been enumerated.

THE FLEMING COUNTY HORROR.

A Correct Version of the Recent Terrible Outrage.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Flemingsburg, Aug. 29, 1870.

I wish to correct a serious mistake contained in the Courier-Journal of the 27th under the heading "Horrible Outrage," in which it is stated that the outrage was perpetrated on the daughter of Jackson Darnall, at his residence, in sight of this town. This is a very grievous and mortifying mistake. On Tuesday evening, the 23d, a swarthy negro called Frank Timberlake went to the house of a wealthy and respectable farmer near Elizaville, five miles from this place, and rang the door-bell. The daughter, a young lady about eighteen years of age, being alone in the house, came to the door, and was instantly seized by the hell-born fiend. He threw her on the floor, and attempted to outrage her person, but, becoming alarmed, he fled without having accomplished his purpose. As soon as the perpetration of the deed was known, a party left this place in pursuit of the foul wretch. They succeeded in capturing him about one o'clock the next morning, and, having brought him to town, they secured him in the county jail. Next day he was taken before the young lady, by whom he was instantly identified. He was then taken before the County Judge, who remanded him to jail to await a trial. That night at 12 o'clock a party of armed and organized men, in disguise, variously estimated at from one to three hundred, surrounded the jail, overpowered and disarmed the guard, took the prisoner from his cell, conducted him to a large tree in the suburbs and there hung him. The deed was done so quietly that persons living in the immediate vicinity of the jail did not know it had occurred.

Hoping this statement will be some reparation for the annoyance and chagrin caused Mr. Jackson Darnall by the publication of the careless, or malicious, statement in Saturday's paper, I remain, L.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Ladies of no matter what age are every day transforming into objects of wondrous beauty, ravishing loveliness, by the use of Madam DeHue's liquid enamel of "Sweet Sixteen." Ladies should not fail to call and get samples free at her rooms 118 Fourth. She only remains two days longer.

The Universal Exposition.

A new lot of imported goods open for sale to-day.

☞ The new Southern gallery, No. 144 Main, above Fifth street, just opened by [illegible], is producing the finest Rembrandt photographs ever seen in this country. Go and see them; 144 Main.

☞ Only ten pieces of linen left at the Universal Exposition. Linen for 90 cents, worth $1 50.

☞ Special attention is called to advertisement in to-day's paper of valuable property, northeast corner of Second and Broadway, to be sold at auction September 8th, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Portfolios, writing-desks, and backgammon-boards at the Universal Exposition.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

Shoal Creek, Johnson Co., Ark., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

Dear Sir—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c.

Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

Cheapest and Best.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

Ladies—Something New!

Go and see the new Empress Shoe-heel at Peckenpaugh & Jackson's, 93½ Market street, below Third.

WARDS AND PRECINCTS.

A Complete List of the Voting Precincts of the City Together With Their Boundaries.

In view of the necessity of holding primary meetings in the different wards of this city, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at La Grange, on Thursday the 8th inst., it has become a matter of importance to know the exact boundaries of the precincts in each ward. We accordingly publish below a complete list of the same:

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded by the Ohio river on the north, Beargrass creek on the south, the center line of Hancock street on the west, and the city limits on the east.

Second Precinct—Bounded north by the old bed of Beargrass creek, south by the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, by the city limits east, and the center line of Wenzel cross street on the west.

Third Precinct—Bounded on the north by the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, south and east by the city limits, and west by the center line of Wenzel street extended, or the present western boundary of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded on the north by Beargrass creek, on the south by the center line of Green street, on the east by the center line of Wenzel street, and on the west by the center line of Shelby street.

Second Precinct—Bounded on the north by the center line of Green street, south by the center line of Laurel street, on the east by the center line of Wenzel street, and on the west by the center line of Shelby street.

Third Precinct—Bounded on the north by the center line of Laurel street, south by the city limits, on the east by the center line of Wenzel street, and on the west by the center line of Shelby street.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded on the north by Beargrass creek, on the south by the center line of Jefferson street, on the east by the center line of Shelby street, and on the west by the center line of Hancock street.

Second Precinct—Bounded north by the center line of Jefferson street, on the south by the center line of line of Chestnut street, on the east by the center line of Shelby street, and on the west by the center line of Hancock street.

Third Precinct—Bounded north by the center line of Chestnut street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center line of Shelby street, and on the west by the center line of Hancock street.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded on the north by the Ohio river, on the south by the center line of Green street, on the east by the center line of Hancock, and on the west by the center line of Preston street.

Second Precinct—Bounded on the north by the center line of Jefferson street, on the south by the center line of Broadway street, on the east by Hancock, and on the west by Preston.

Third Precinct—Bounded on the north by the center line of Broadway, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center line of Hancock street, and on the west by the center line of Preston street.

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded on the North by the Ohio river, on the south by the center line of Walnut street, on the east by the center line of Preston street, and on the west by the center line of First street.

Second Precinct—Bounded by the center line of Walnut street on the north, the city limits on the south, the center line of Preston street on the east, and the center line of First cross street on the west.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded by the Ohio river on the north, by the center line of Walnut street on the south, the center line of First cross street on the east, and the center line of Third cross street on the west.

Second Precinct—Bounded by the center line of Walnut street on the north, the city limits on the south, the center line of First cross street on the east, and the center line of Third cross street on the west.

SEVENTH WARD.

First precinct—Bounded on the north by the Ohio river, by the center line of Walnut street on the south, by the center line of Third cross street on the east, and by the center line of Fifth cross street on the west.

Second precinct—Bounded by the center line of Walnut street on the north, the limits on the south, by the center line of Third cross street on the east, and by the center line of Fifth cross or Pope street on the west.

EIGHTH WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded by the Ohio river on the north, by the center line of Walnut street on the south, by the line of Fifth cross street on the east, and the center line of seventh cross street on the west.

Second Precinct—Bounded by the center line of Walnut street on the north, by the city limits on the south, by the center line of Fifth cross or Pope street on the east, and by the center line of Seventh cross street on the west.

NINTH WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded by the Ohio river on the north, by the center line of Walnut street on the south, by center line of Seventh cross street on the east, and by the center line of Tenth cross street on the west.

Second Precinct—Bounded by the center line of Walnut street on the north, the center line of Kentucky street on the south, the center line of Seventh cross street on the east, and the center line of Tenth cross street on the west.

Third Precinct—Bounded by the center line of Kentucky street on the north, the center line of Seventh street on the east, the city limits on the south, and the center line of Tenth street on the west.

TENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded by the Ohio river on the north, by the center line of Market street on the south, by the center line of Tenth cross street on the east, and by the center line of Fourteenth cross street on the west.

Second Precinct—Bounded on the north by the center line of Market street, south by the center line of Walnut street, the center line of Tenth-cross street on the east, and the center line of Fourteenth-cross street extended to the river on the west.

Third Precinct—Bounded north by the center line of Walnut street, south by the city limits, the center line of Tenth cross street on the east, and the center line of Fourteenth street on the west.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Bounded by the city limits on the north, by the center line of Jefferson street on the south, by the center line of Fourteenth cross street on the east, and on the west by a line commencing at the intersection of Jefferson and Twenty-first streets, thence northwardly with the center line of Twenty-first street to the center of Portland avenue, thence eastwardly with the center of the avenue to the center of Bridge street, thence northwardly with the center of Bridge street to the northern limits of the city.

Second Precinct—Bounded by the center line of Jefferson street on the north, by the city limits on the south, by the center line of Fourteenth cross street on the east, and by the center line of Twenty-first cross street extended southwardly to the city limits, on the west.

Third Precinct—Bounded by the center line of Broadway on the north to the city limits south; from center of Fourteenth street east to Twenty-first street west.

TWELFTH WARD.

First precinct—Bounded on the north by the Ohio river, thence south along Plum street to Third street, thence across Third street to Second cross street, and along Second cross street southwardly to Portland avenue, and thence southwardly to the city limits on a direct line of Second cross street extended.

Second precinct—Shall consist of that portion of the Twelfth ward not included in the First precinct, and west of the above boundary.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. LAFE JOSEPH, JUDGE PRO TEM.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

There being but three cases on the ordinance docket they were continued till Thursday next, the 8th inst., and the following cases were disposed of:

John Adams, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; $5 fine and bond of $300 for two months.

Charles Davis, peace warrant; bond of $100 for sixty days.

John Williams, drunkenness; fined $5.

Thomas M. Armstrong, drunkenness; fined $5.

James Langdon, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5.

Thomas S. Mahan, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5.

Fanny Henry, drunkenness; discharged.

A. F. Marler, drunkenness; fined $5.

John O'Conner, drunkenness, and carrying a concealed deadly weapon; fined $5.

Mary Staub, assault on Caroline Locher; suspended to await the action of the grand jury.

Anna Shackleford, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5.

Charles Hagner, drunkenness; fined $5.

John Galaway, stealing a gold watch; continued till Saturday, and held in bond of $300.

Peter Matthews, passing counterfeit money; continued, bond in the sum of $400.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Answer to a Petition for Divorce in the case of S. C. Randolph, Plaintiff, vs. Edward Randolph, Defendant.

The defendant for answer herein says that he and plaintiff were married in August, 1864, and that they have lived together as man and wife since, with the exception of the last fifteen months, when plaintiff, without any cause, abandoned defendant, leaving his bed and board. She was taken away by plaintiff's mother.

Defendant denies that he has failed to furnish the necessaries of life, but that he always furnished what was necessary, and treated the plaintiff as a dutiful husband.

The defendant denies that he was urged and abusive toward plaintiff, that he unnecessarily treated her most unkindly, and whatever she wanted was immediately given her by this defendant.

Defendant states that they have two children, W. G. Randolph and Perryman Randolph. Defendant denies that he has contracted the habit of drunkenness, but says he is a hard-working man, and earns from fifty (50) dollars to one hundred (100) dollars a week.

The defendant denies that on account of cruel treatment the plaintiff abandoned him, but says she was forced from him by her parents who are prejudiced against the defendant.

The defendant has frequently offered and tendered money and other articles to the plaintiff, and they were not received but sent back by the plaintiff's father.

The defendant denies that he has on several occasions beat, abused and maltreated the plaintiff; the defendant denies that he is an habitual drunkard, nor has he been for the past year. The defendant denies that he has habitually behaved towards her for more than two years in such a cruel and inhuman manner as to indicate a settled aversion towards the plaintiff and to destroy permanently her peace and happiness.

The defendant denies that he has attempted to take her life, and that he has an ungovernable temper. The defendant says he is a resident of this State, wherefore he asks this Honorable Court to dismiss plaintiff's petition and for all proper relief.

THE RACE FOR CONGRESS.

Action of the Democratic Clubs.

First Ward—Second Precinct.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Club of the second precinct of the First ward, at the Bourbon House, to-day (Friday), September 2d, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

Second Ward—Second Precinct.

Louisville, Aug. 31.

In accordance with a call of the Democratic Executive Committee, a meeting was held at Jacob Peter's, on Broadway, second precinct, Second ward.

On motion, Mr. Hagan was appointed chairman and Dr. Mason secretary.

Resolved, That the books of registration be opened and stand open for the registration of Democratic voters of this precinct until Saturday next at 7½ o'clock, at which time the polls will be opened to elect delegates to the general convention, to be held at Lagrange on the 10th of September.

The election will be held at J. Smith's saloon, corner Broadway and Shelby street.

Second Ward—Third Precinct.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1870.

An election will be held at J. Kipp's saloon, in Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d inst., to elect delegates to the convention to be held at Lagrange on the 10th inst.

Third Ward—Second Precinct.

The Democratic voters of the second precinct of the Third ward will assemble at Walters' brewery, on Clay street, between Walnut and Madison, on Saturday night, to elect delegates to the Lagrange Convention. Books for registration will be kept open at the brewery until 8 o'clock p. m.

JOHN E. CARR,
Sub-Committee.

Fourth Ward—Second Precinct.

A meeting of the Democrats of the second precinct of the Fourth ward was held at the city school-house August 31, 1870.

The president, N. B. Connell, took the chair and called the meeting to order, whereupon the old officers of the club resigned. Mr. McAteer acted as president pro tem., and the following officers were elected: N. B. Connell, president and J. B. Williamson, secretary. The book was then opened for registration, and a number of names were registered, whereupon the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday next, at 7½ o'clock p. m., for the election of delegates to the convention to be held at Lagrange, Ky., on the 8th day of September, 1870.

All who wish to register will find the book at D. B. Grable's drug store, corner Jackson and Walnut.

J. B. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct.

There will be an election for delegates to the Congressional Democratic Convention, on September 8th, 1870, held for the First precinct, Sixth ward, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, September 3d, 1870, at 8 o'clock, at Betz's Hall, Jefferson, between First and Second streets.

Sixth Ward—Second Precinct.

Also, for the Second precinct of the Sixth ward, same day, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at Fox's carpenter shop, on Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

By order of
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Seventh Ward—Second Precinct.

The members of the Democratic Club of the second precinct of the Seventh ward, and all Democrats residing in said precinct, are notified to attend a meeting at the Central Market building, on Saturday evening, September 3d, 1870, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held September 8th, in pursuance with the recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee.

WM. MIX, President.

B. J. Webb, Secretary.

First Precinct of the Eighth Ward.

The Democratic voters of the First precinct of the Eighth ward will meet on Friday at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Nick Bosler's Exchange, No. 220 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, for the purpose of registering, and on Saturday at the same hour to register and elect delegates to the Lagrange Convention, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

W. C. D. WHIPS,
President of Precinct Club.

Eighth Ward—Second Precinct.

The Democrats of the Second precinct, Eighth ward, will meet at the usual place, on Broadway, near Fifth, at 7½ o'clock p. m., Friday, to complete registration, and at the same hour and place Saturday night to elect delegates to the Lagrange Convention.

The Democrats of the First precinct will meet at the same hour and for the same purpose at Nick Bosler's Exchange, 220 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

JNO. S. CARPENTER,
THOS J. TAPP,
THOS. HACKETT,
Executive Committee.

City Contracts.

At the meeting of the General Council last night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the General Council, That all contractors bidding for work, knowing at the same time that they cannot, by reason of contracts already made with the city, complete the work bid for within the time specified, shall not, in case they are successful bidders, have any extension of time for the completion of said work; and if from this cause they fail to complete the said work within the time specified in their contracts, said contractor or contractors shall be debarred from bidding on any other city work, or work advertised for by the city, for the space of one year from the date of their so failing to perform the same. And the City Engineer is hereby directed to keep, or cause to be kept, a correct record of any and all contractors failing to comply with the provisions of this resolution, and take the necessary steps to faithfully enforce the same from and after its passage.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Hon. Boyd Winchester.

[From the Owen News.]

There are some good reasons why we should be for re-electing Winchester to Congress.

The first is, that it has been an old-established usage in Kentucky to give a member of Congress the second term, if he has proved faithful in the first. And we have not heard any complaint in any quarter. In fact Winchester has done wonders for the first term. Much to his service is credited the port of entry bill, by which Louisville is made a port of entry, by which that city will be more benefited than by any other act of Congress, in all time past, and by which all our people will get imported goods as cheap in Louisville as in the Eastern cities.

Winchester in Congress made a noble defense for his people, and whilst he and the other Democrats were powerless to carry any party measure, they could, as Winchester did, expose the political corruption of the Radical party, and the ruinous tendencies of their obnoxious laws.

Winchester is a sound national Democrat—he is in harmony with the Democracy of the nation and with Kentucky Democracy. He is an active, faithful, vigilant worker, ever ready to serve his friends in Washington.

Why turn him out?

Why dismiss a sound, faithful Democrat before his time, and take any other man?

Why not give Winchester his second term, as there is no objection to his course in Congress?

Some say they are for General Marshall because of his military fame and great powers of intellect. We grant all that, but General Marshall is not on the right plank of our National or State Democratic platform.

General Marshall is for paying the national debt. He boldly announced at Owenton, in his speech, that he was no repudiator, and for paying the debt and interest, without equivocation.

Winchester, in his speeches, declares he will not vote one dollar to pay the interest on the national debt, unless the bonds are taxed like bonds of other men.

General Marshall is in favor, as shown by his speech in Louisville, of the State of Kentucky opening her courts to negro testimony against white men.

Winchester is opposed to any such innovation upon our long-established usage against any such equality of races.

In these two positions, which are the two most important upon which the Democrats and Radicals divide at right angles, Marshall is with the Radicals, whilst Winchester is true to the feelings and interest of his party and State.

Now I ask, with these lights upon the record, will the Democracy of Owen and of the Fifth District turn their backs upon their principles and go for a military chieftain, whose political views are not in accord with theirs?

Marshall would pay the bonds and interest, which is the price of Southern degradation. These bonds were made and created in that grand successful effort of the Radical party to free four millions of our slaves. These bonds were augmented by marshaling regiments of negro soldiers all through the Southern States to subvert the liberties of white men and women. These bonds are the price of negro freedom and Radical rule. These bonds are the cause of all our trouble, the misfortunes, the trials, the distress of all the South, and the pride of all the North. These bonds have caused mourning, lamentation, sorrow, and humiliation in all the South. When we agree to pay them, we do it with a heavy heart. We do it in full remembrance of their origin. And, we confess, we pay them only because we cannot help it.

When the North will pay for our negroes which she unlawfully set free, and for Southern property destroyed in the war, then we might have a feeling to pay the debt.

Marshall would have negro testimony admitted into our courts against white men. What did the South fight for, but the legitimate fruits growing out of our love for state sovereignty, the rights of property, of domestic rule and non-interference of Federal laws, and shall we acquiesce in a law which humiliates our people, because of fear of Federal power? As long as Kentucky can resist Radical outrages and Radical laws, let her do it, and if the country is finally ruined by the acts of this revolutionary party, let it not be said that Kentucky kissed the hand that did the work.

DEMOCRAT.

☞ A large gun is now in course of manufacture at the royal gun factories, Woolwich, which is expected to prove the most powerful piece of ordnance ever produced, and to settle definitely the long and hitherto even contest between gun and armor. It will weigh 35 tons, and will hurl a projectile of 550 pounds, with a charge of 100 pounds of powder, thereby imparting an initial velocity which will enable it to pierce an armor plate of iron fifteen inches in thickness, beyond which no ship meant to float can surely go. The barrel is of steel, strengthened at the breech by a strong iron jacket, and the caliber of the bore is about 12½ inches, but this point has not been definitely settled. The gun is at present experimental, but is expected to prove a formidable foe to the iron-clads.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—The river has risen 17 inches in the last 24 hours, with 12 feet 3 inches in the channel; now nearly stationary. Arrived—Jennie Howell, Pomeroy. Departed—Florence Lee, Cairo.

Evansville, Sept. 1.—Weather clear and warm. Mercury 90 at noon. Now cloudy, with signs of a storm. The river has fallen 3 inches; 3½ feet at Walker's bar. Port list—City of Evansville, Cairo and return; Pine Bluff, Grand View and return; Fayette, Henderson and return; Evansville, Bowling Green and return; Tarascon, Louisville and return, 8:30 p. m. The City of Evansville had big trips both ways; she went up to meet the Tarascon, which was grounded. The Evansville went out full.

Nashville, Sept. 1.—River rising, with 4 feet

USE SCHROEDER'S BITTERS COCKTAILS J. H. SCHROEDER & BRO.